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D. LANDRETH SEED CO.

BRISTOL PA.

1784

1931



LANDRETHS' CERTIFIED MARGLOBE

America's Oldest Seed House
Vegetable, Grass, and Flower Seed

Vegetable Seed Trials



KALE BLOOMSDALE



BEET DETROIT



EARLY SCARLET GLOBE



LARGE EARLY RED TOP WHITE GLOBE



CALIFORNIA WONDER

AMERICA'S OLDEST SEED HOUSE

ESTABLISHED 147 YEARS AGO

A record unequalled by any other Seed Company in America. Such an establishment must be dependable. Our experience is at your disposal.

The various Firm Titles since the organization of the Landreth business have been as follows:

DAVID LANDRETH, 1784.
 DAVID & CUTHBERT LANDRETH, 1790.
 DAVID LANDRETH & Co., 1830.
 DAVID LANDRETH & D. LANDRETH MUNNS,
 1843.
 DAVID LANDRETH, 1845.
 DAVID LANDRETH & SON, 1860.
 DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 1875.
 D. LANDRETH SEED COMPANY, 1903

TRADE MARK



Present Officers

BURNET LANDRETH, JR., *President and Treasurer*
 S. PHILLIPS LANDRETH, *Secretary* DAVID LANDRETH, *Assistant Secretary*

Various Seed Farms Owned

Arch Street, Phila.....	20 acres....	1784
Federal Street, Phila.....	120 acres....	1789
Garlic Hall, Phila.....	47 acres....	1818
The Meadows, Phila.....	52 acres....	1819
Fifth Street, Phila.....	10 acres....	1820
Grays Ferry, Phila.....	185 acres....	1826
Bloomsdale, Bucks Co., Pa.....	652 acres....	1847
Ontario, Canada.....	102 acres....	1852
Reedland, N. J.....	173 acres....	1865
Monaskon, Va.....	700 acres....	1871
Granville, Va.....	820 acres....	1871
Manitowoc, Wis.....	1320 acres....	1873
Bellemont, Va.....	310 acres....	1875

Seed Farms Rented in Montana, Idaho, and Michigan.

Various Seed Stores and Warehouses

Market Street, Phila.....	1784
Federal Street, Phila.....	1789
Old Court House, Phila. (Branch).....	1790
Second Street, Phila.....	1810
Charleston, S. C. (Branch).....	1818
Chestnut Street, Phila.....	1820
Peoria, Ill. (Branch).....	1852
Sixth Street, Phila. (Office).....	1853
St. Louis, Mo. (Branch).....	1854
Arch Street, Phila. (Branch).....	1878
Market Street, Phila. (Branch).....	1898
Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. (Branch).....	1899
Bozeman, Mont., Growing Sta. and Trial Grounds.....	1915
Port Huron, Mich., Growing Station.....	1915
Filer, Idaho, Growing Sta. and Trial Grounds.....	1916
Bristol, Pa. (Main Office, Warehouse, Farm and Trial Grounds).....	1918

EIGHTEEN LANDRETH MEN

WHO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN THE

LANDRETH SEED BUSINESS SINCE 1784

David Landreth 1st, born 1752, emigrated to Canada 1781, removed to Philadelphia 1783. Seed Company established 1784.

David Landreth.....	1784	John Landreth.....	1842	Wm. Linton Landreth.....	1885
Cuthbert Landreth.....	1787	Oliver Landreth.....	1854	Burnet Landreth, Jr.....	1889
Thomas Landreth.....	1818	Henry Landreth.....	1855	S. Phillips Landreth.....	1892
David Landreth, Jr.....	1818	Alfred Landreth.....	1857	David Landreth 5th.....	1906
David M. Landreth.....	1825	Burnet Landreth.....	1861	Burnet Landreth 3d.....	1929
Robert Landreth.....	1832	Leopold Landreth.....	1867	Charles H. Landreth.....	1929

The lengthened shadow of the founder

CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED

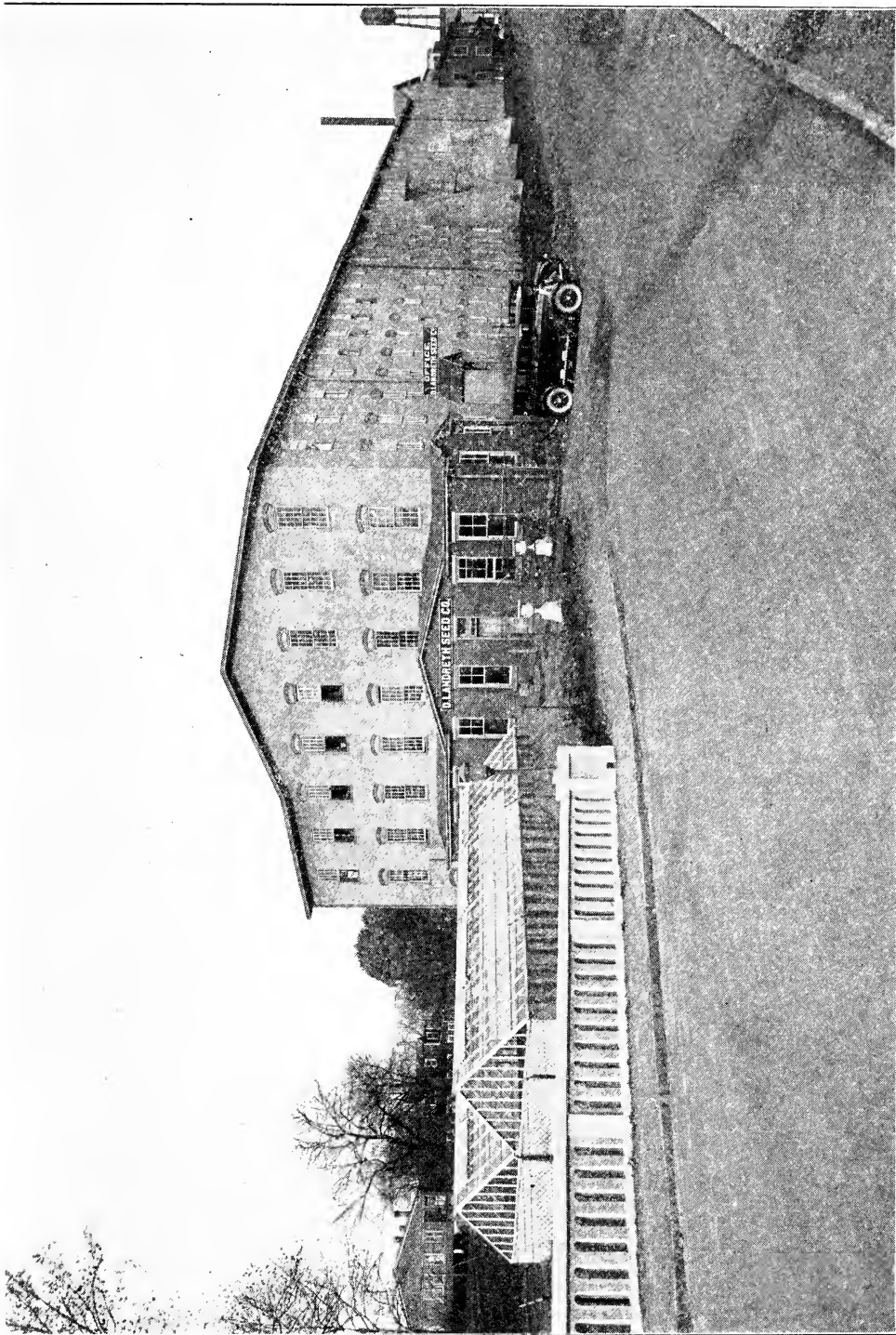
Owing to a demand from many quarters, we induced the Department of Agriculture of the State of Pennsylvania to certify some tomato seed of the 1930 crop. As it was a new thing for them to do, they would only certify three varieties and they picked out Marglobe, Greater Baltimore and Bonny Best. They went over our fields several times, examined the plants for disease, type, etc., saw and examined the fruit, and the vines, and pronounced them absolutely free of all disease, and true to type, saw our process of washing, drying, handling, and boxing, and we are now offering this seed for sale in sealed, blue, card-board, lithographed packages of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., bearing the certification seal of the Commonwealth of the State of Pennsylvania.

Many of our customers have requested us to print in several languages the names of the various vegetable seeds we handle; we, therefore, take pleasure in presenting them in French, Italian, Polish, German, Spanish and Scandinavian. This is not a new departure for us, as prior to 1890 we always did so as well as published complete German and French catalogs. We still continue the publishing of the Spanish edition.

NAMES OF VEGETABLES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

English	French	Italian	Polish	German	Spanish	Scandinavian
Asparagus.....	Asperge.....	Sparagio.....	Szparagi.....	Spargel.....	Esparrago.....	Asparges
Beans.....	Haricots.....	Fagioli.....	Fasola.....	Bohnen.....	Habicheula.....	Boenner
Beet.....	Betterave.....	Barbabietola.....	Buraki.....	Rube.....	Remolacha.....	Roedbede
Cabbage.....	Chou.....	Cavolo Cappuccio.....	Kapusta.....	Kopfkohl.....	Col repello.....	Kaal
Carrot.....	Carrotte.....	Carota.....	Marchew.....	Gelberueben.....	Zanahoria.....	Guelrod Karrotter
Cauliflower.....	Chou-fleur.....	Cavolfiore.....	Kalafiory.....	Blumenkohl.....	Coliflor.....	Bloomkaal
Celery.....	Celeri.....	Sedano.....	Selery.....	Sellerie.....	Apio.....	Selleri
Corn.....	Mais.....	Mais.....	Kukurydza.....	Mais.....	Maiz.....	Mais
Cucumber.....	Concombre.....	Cetriolo.....	Ogorek.....	Gurken.....	Cohombro.....	Agurk
Dandelion.....	Dandelion.....	Dente di leone.....	Papawa.....	Lowenzahn.....	Diente de leon.....	Loevetand
Eggplant.....	Aubergine.....	Petronciano.....	Gruszka.....	Eierpflanze.....	Berengena.....	Egplante
Endive.....	Chicoree.....	Endiva.....	Endywia.....	Endivien.....	Endivia.....	Endivie
Kale.....	Chou vert.....	Cavolo verde.....	Solanka.....	Blatterkohl.....	Breton Berza.....	Groenkaal
Kohlrabi.....	Chou-rave.....	Cavolo rapa.....	Kalarepa.....	Knollkohl.....	Col Rabano.....	Kaalrabi
Leek.....	Poireau.....	Porro.....	Pory.....	Porree.....	Puerro.....	Purre
Lettuce.....	Laitue.....	Lattuga.....	Salata.....	Salad.....	Lechuga.....	Salat
Melon, musk.....	Melon.....	Popone.....	Melon.....	Melone.....	Melon.....	Melon
Melon, water.....	Melon d'eau.....	Melone d'acqua.....	Melon, Wodny.....	Wasser-Melone.....	Sandia.....	Vandmelon
Mushroom.....	Champignon.....	Fungo Pratsjolo.....	Gryzb.....	Erdschwamm.....	Seta.....	Champignon
Okra.....	Gombaud.....	Oera.....	.....	Ocher.....	Gombo.....	Hibiskus
Onion.....	Ognon.....	Cipollo.....	Cebula.....	Zwiebel.....	Cebolia.....	Roedloeg
Parsley.....	Persil.....	Prezemolo.....	Pietruszka.....	Petersilie.....	Perejil.....	Persille
Parsnip.....	Panais.....	Pastinaca.....	Pasternak.....	Pastinake.....	Chirivia.....	Pastinak
Peas.....	Pois.....	Pisello.....	Groch.....	Erbsen.....	Guisante.....	Erter
Pepper.....	Piment.....	Peperone.....	Pieprz.....	Pfeffer.....	Pimiento.....	Spansk Peper
Pumpkin.....	Potiron.....	Zucca.....	Bania.....	Melonen-Kurbiss.....	Calabaza Ton- anera	Graeskar
Radish.....	Radis.....	Ravanello.....	Rzodkiew.....	Radies.....	Rabanito.....	Reddik-Radis
Salsify.....	Salsifis.....	Sassefrica.....	Jarzy Ostryga.....	Haferwurzel.....	Salsifi.....	Havrerod
Spinach.....	Epinard.....	Spinace.....	Szpunak.....	Spinat.....	Espinace.....	Spinat
Squash.....	Courge.....	Zucca.....	Miekurz.....	Kurbiss.....	Calabaza.....	Squash-graeskar
Swiss Chard.....	Poiree.....	Bieta.....	.....	Biesskohl.....	Bleda.....	Blad bede
Tomato.....	Tomate.....	Pomo d'oro.....	Pomidor.....	Liebesapfel.....	Tomate.....	Tomat
Turnip.....	Navet.....	Navone.....	Rzepa brukiew.....	Weisse-Rube.....	Nabo.....	Turnips

TO BE SATISFIED ORDER FROM LANDRETH "SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED"



LANDRETHS' SEED WAREHOUSE, BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA.
The two greenhouses are used exclusively for vitality and germination tests.

1784

Three Centuries

1931

Linked in One Continuous Seed Business

*From Father to Son for Five Generations an Unequaled
Record in the United States*

We take pleasure in presenting this 1931 edition of our catalogue and place our entire service and corps of experts at the disposal of all purchasers of Landreth's Seeds. We are at all times using our utmost efforts to develop seeds of the best quality and germination. No amount of money is too great for us to expend in endeavoring to furnish our customers and the Seed Trade in general with the best seeds which can be obtained anywhere. We wish you all a most successful season.

D. LANDRETH SEED COMPANY

An Experimental Ground a Necessity

Before 1784, when the Landreth Seed business was established, there was no record of competitive tests in the Trial Grounds of the grades of Quality of the various English Vegetable Seeds, the only sorts obtainable at that date sold under the same names by different merchants selling Seeds. Without doubt they varied at that day the same as dogs varied, as Seeds do still—as for instance, such a humble thing as Cheese Pumpkin can be obtained from many Seedsmen in many forms.

A Trial Ground showing competitive qualities can be seen in perfection on the Landreth Farms at Bloomsdale any day a visitor may give us the honor of an inspection. We justly claim to have the best Trial Ground in America.

This past year we had at Bloomsdale alone over 400 trials of Bush Beans, and over 6 acres of self-pollinated Sugar Corn. On our Breeding Grounds at Filer, Idaho, we devoted 40 acres to the development of seed stock of Bush Beans.

In our Greenhouses which are pictured on Page 3, we made about fifty thousand tests in earth, for germination and vitality, the most practical way to get positive results.

The first Trial Ground, in which were planted the Seeds sold by the Landreth's nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, was at 22nd and Federal Streets, Philadelphia, on the site of the present Landreth Public School. This Experimental Ground being the only one of its kind in America.

The Extent of An Experimental Ground Is the Measure of Reliability

*The Quantity of Seed to be purchased is very important as the Gardener
might not buy half enough or might buy four times too much*

To arrive at about the proper quantity, first determine how many yards you intend to assign to that particular article. For instance, assume that you want to sow 20 yards of Oxheart Carrot, then look up in Landreth's Catalog and see how many ounces it takes to sow one row to each 100 yards and if it takes 5 ounces to the 100 yards then you have it (1 ounce) but you had better get twice as much as the Catalog states for young Seeds are destroyed by frost, too much rain, too little rain, stones, poor soil or a dozen other conditions. Of course the Seeds will come up far, far thicker than needed and you should allow them to remain, because after they sprout over half of them may be destroyed by the adverse conditions as named above.

The beauty of all LANDRETH'S CATALOGUES lies in the fact that they are so easily understood. They are arranged alphabetically and contain straightforward, concise descriptions in order that you can identify the seed or vegetable at once.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

SPECIAL NOTICE—The D. Landreth Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds (Bulbs or Plants) it sells and will not be responsible for the crop. All sales subject to loss or damage by fire or other contingencies beyond our control.

We can supply you with many seeds not listed. If you fail to see what you want, write for information.

ARTICHOKE—See page 6

ASPARAGUS (SEED AND ROOTS)

Of Seed, Sow in temporary location and let stand for two years; Eight Ounces to 100 Yards of Row; or Fifteen Pounds to the Acre. Of Two-year-old Roots, Set 5000 to the Acre.

It requires about 5000 roots to the acre. If plants are purchased, be sure and get nothing but large two year old roots. Do not waste time or money on small one year old roots.

Set them in trenches about 10 to 14 inches deep; rows 4 to 5 feet apart, at your discretion; put in manure with two inches of earth on top of the manure, so that it will not burn the plants in any way. Then set the plants 16 inches apart in the row and cover them with about 3 inches of earth, and gradually work in earth during the Summer so that by Fall the trench will be level with the ground. When well planted, fertilized, and limed, a cutting of shoots can be made about three times the second year after planting, cutting oftener than this is injurious.

Argenteuil Seed—Early Giant Seed

That variety so much admired by Americans visiting Paris. Early for table, stems thick with purple heads, slightly pointed, scales overlapping. A continuous producer, as good here as in France.

Argenteuil Roots

By planting roots as compared with seed, the gardener saves three or four years' time.

Colossal Seed

One of the leading varieties in the American Market, early, thick stalked, continuously sprouting.

Colossal Roots—2 year old.

Palmetto Seed

An early prolific, regularly developed, type of Asparagus of the Southern Seaboard, first grown in South Carolina.

Palmetto Roots—2 year old.

Mary Washington Seed—Is rust proof and surprisingly superior.

Originated at the Massachusetts Experimental Station, the male plants bearing the name Washington and the two female plants Martha and Mary, these three being the parents of this variety wherever sold. It is claimed that both are highly resistant to rust or blight. The shoots are long without branching, oval in the cross-section, dark green, tight buds and rather late in maturing. Because of the scarcity of the variety and because of its value over ordinary stock, always costly. It will resist hot weather without blowing out. It is unquestionably the best Asparagus ever sold, a very large producer of extraordinary good shoots.

Mary Washington Roots—2 year old.



Mary Washington

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Argenteuil Seed .....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Colossal Seed .....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Palmetto Seed .....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Mary Washington Seed....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
Per 100 Per 1000				
Argenteuil Roots		1.60		10.00
Colossal Roots		1.60		10.00
Palmetto Roots		1.60		10.00
Mary Washington Roots.....		1.75		12.00

ARTICHOKE (FRENCH SEED)

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant may be grown from seed sown when the Cherry is in bloom or from suckers taken from established plants. If the seed be sown, the plants may be raised in beds and transplanted. The seedlings or sets should be planted out in rows at four feet apart and eighteen inches in the row. Success with Artichoke in the United States cannot be expected north of the Cotton Belt.

Large Globe French Green.—The variety which is so popular on the market today. Thousands of acres are now being grown in California. Heads elongated, green; plants spiny. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

BROCCOLI

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A plant much resembling the Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller. The seed is best sown in Midsummer and Autumn, and the plants carried over the Winter for planting out in Spring.

Large Early White, 150 Days.—Large white head, resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture.

Pkt., .10; oz., .60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2.00

Italian or Early Green Calabrese—This is a so-called new vegetable introduced into the



Broccoli,—Calabrese

United States in the last few years, but has been well known in Italy for generations. The Italian population has taken to it very freely in the United States, as have all lovers of vegetables. The demand for this very fine vegetable is growing every season. It should be sown very early in the Spring and marketed in July and August.

Pkt., .10; oz., .95; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from 50 to 100 buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by the Cauliflower.

Dalkeith, 90 Days.—A leading variety of one of the most popular winter vegetables. Very choice tall stalks, 50 to 100 large buds like very small cabbages one inch in diameter. The development of the buds can be hastened and enlarged by cutting away ten or more leaves from the stalk when three-quarters grown.

Pkt., .10; oz., .25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .75



Brussels Sprouts

BUSH BEANS

Average Height of Vine, 15 Inches. 1 Qt. per 100 Yards; 80 Lbs. per Acre.

The Garden Bean was probably first cultivated in Western Asia and was known in Rome about 2000 years ago.

Sow when the apple is in bloom, and repeat for a succession as frequently as necessary until within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills at two and a half to three feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivation is done by hand, the rows may be twenty-four inches apart. The seed should be sown in such quantity as under ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean vine to every two or three inches. If closer than this, their production will be impaired. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Yield about 125 to 150 bushels of green pods for market per acre.

Why plant Varieties with Strings, when Stringless can be had for the asking—Ask for Stringless.

Beans are one of the most desirable vegetables that can be cultivated in the family garden. Very easy to raise, to pick, and a vegetable which takes a short time from planting to edible condition. In our opinion there are entirely too many varieties of Bush or Snap Beans on the market and without regard to stock on hand, or to price, etc., we recommend for the family garden the following as the best varieties:

Bountiful for the best flavored, meaty, long, stringless green *flat* pod—**Landreth's Stringless Green Pod, Giant Stringless** or **Full Measure** for the best long, meaty, round stringless green pod bean—**Pencil Pod Wax** for the best *round*, long, meaty, stringless, wax bean—**Wardwells Kidney Wax** or **Sure Crop** for the best, long, meaty, flat pod, stringless, wax bean and **Landreth's Extra Early Stringless Red Valentine**.

GREEN PODS

Black Valentines or King of the Earlies—50 Days

Color of seed, black. Shape, long and slim. Vine, 15 to 16 inches tall. Pods, half round to round, slightly curved, stringy, 5 to 5½ inches long, medium green, averaging 6 to 7 Beans. Profitable for early planting. Very hardy and productive, a most excellent shipper. 4 to 5 days earlier than Red Valentines, but not as good in quality.

Bountiful—50 Days

Vines 15 inches high, bushy and erect. Color of seed, light yellow with brownish color about eye. Pods, large, flat, 6 to 6½ inches long, containing 6 to 7 kidney shaped beans. Color of pods, light green, absolutely stringless at all stages and always tender. One of the very best for both market and private gardens. The earliest and most tender of the strictly flat stringless pods, being in a class by itself on account of its good quality.

Dwarf Horticultural or Ruby—60 Days

Color of seed resembles Pole Horticultural. Height of vine, 14 inches. Pods flat, almost straight, dashed with red as they ripen. About 5 inches long, averaging 5 beans to the pod. Absolutely stringless. Large yellowish green leaves. Used also as a shell bean.

French's Horticultural—66 Days

10 days later than the Dwarf Horticultural. Color of seed, cream mottled purple. Height of vine, 22 inches. Pods flat, straight to a slight curve, stringy. Vines all show a running tendency, making a wild appearance; therefore, much more vigorous than Dwarf Horticultural, but not as productive. Pods all green until quite ripe, when they are dashed with a brilliant red or carmine. Valuable as a shell bean, averaging 6 to 7 beans to the pod. Pods 6½ to 7 inches long.

Full Measure—62 Days

Seed mahogany color. Height of vine, 14 to 16 inches. Foliage slightly larger than Stringless Green Pods, and more of a yellowish green. Pods average 6 inches long, more curved than Stringless Green Pods, absolutely stringless, possibly more green in color. Pods not so large in circumference as Stringless Green Pods. Decidedly the best round podded Stringless Bean in existence. Pods contain 6 to 7 beans.



Bountiful

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Black Valentine.....	.25	.40	1.50	3.20
Bountiful.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Dwarf Horticultural.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
French Horticultural.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Full Measure.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60

BUSH BEANS—Green Pods—Continued



Giant Stringless Green Pod

Giant Stringless—56 Days

Color of seed, yellow. Long, cylindrical. Height of vine, 13 to 15 inches. Foliage resembles Full Measure. Not so early by 2 or 3 days as the older Stringless. Pods similar to Stringless but slightly longer and straighter. A more showy pod, about 6 inches long, containing 6 to 7 beans to pod. Very popular with canners.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE—54 Days

This is an "old bean in a new pod," as the Extra Early Red Valentine was catalogued by the Landreths' first in 1832. After most diligent work for eight years in our trial grounds, we have produced a bean the same color, same shape, the same size, in all respects as the old Extra Early Red Valentine, except it is stringless and will fill a long felt want, as the Extra Early Red Valentine is one of the best known beans cultivated in the United States and considered by many growers to be of superior flavor to any other bean in the market. It is productive, round podded, curved, stringless, free from fibers, and of excellent quality. Our new stringless variety is much superior for the home garden or shipping purposes, especially

for the Southern States where the old Extra Early Red Valentine has been the most popular bean. We expect our new strain to take the place of the old stringy type. We developed this and are the only seedsmen who sell a Stringless Red Valentine. This is something new. Try it in your garden this year and be convinced. (See Back Cover Illustration.)

Longfellow or French Lead Pencil—60 Days

Color of seed, like a faded Red Valentine, same shape. Foliage, larger and 2 inches taller than Black Valentine, more uniform habit. Height of vine, 16 to 17 inches. Pods longer and rounder than Black Valentine. Medium green, superior to Black Valentines, and more meaty. Pods about 5 inches long, stringy, containing 6 to 7 beans. Very productive. A good shipper.

Low's Champion or Dwarf Red Cranberry—56 Days

Height of vine, 11 to 13 inches. Foliage, dark green. Very large, almost round, crimson seed. Pods flat, green, stringless, broad, almost straight, very tender, averaging 4 to 6 beans to the pod. Also used as a Shell Bean.

Masterpiece—64 Days

A bean of European origin. Popular with gardeners from the Old Country. Color of seed and shape like Bountiful. Pods resemble Long Yellow Six Weeks. Stringy when old. We cannot recommend it as highly as Bountiful, which we consider vastly superior.

Red Valentine Extra Early—54 Days

Color of seed, red mottled. Foliage resembling Black Valentine, of a yellowish green. Height of vine, 14 to 15 inches. Pods, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, almost round, curved, cylindrical with a crease in back, light green, semi-transparent, and stringy, averaging 5 to 6 beans in a pod. One of the old standbys of good flavor, still very popular for family and market gardeners. Although stringy, inferior to none, tender, fleshy, of good quality and appearance, a long keeper, and therefore a good shipper.

Refugee Extra Early—54 Days

Color of seed mottled. Vines slightly stronger than Red Valentine. Very much resembling Red Valentines. Not quite so erect in habit. Inclined to spread more. Height, 15 to 16 inches. Pods, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 5 to 6 beans in a pod, absolutely stringless, light green and curved, almost round. An excellent substitute for Red Valentines and a sure cropper. Although a Refugee, it is distinct in vine, being bushy, erect and absolutely free from runners and tendrils, similarity to other Refugees is only in color of Seed.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Giant Stringless.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Landreths' Extra Early Stringless R. Valentine	.30	.50	2.25	4.00
Longfellow.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Low's Champion.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Masterpiece.....	.30	.50	2.25	4.00
Red Valentine.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Refugee Extra Early.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20

BUSH BEANS—Green Pods—Continued



Landreths' Stringless Green Pod

Refugee Late, or 1000 to 1—80 Days

Color of Seed, mottled light drab splashed with purple. The latest green pod bean in cultivation. Height of vine, 16 to 18 inches. The most vigorous in growth of all Garden Green Podded Bush Beans. Foliage, small, smooth, light green. Pods round, slightly curved, about $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, containing 5 to 6 beans in a pod. When just ready to eat, stringless; afterwards quite stringy.

Refugee Stringless—76 Days

For years the trade has been looking for a Stringless Bean having the many excellent qualities of Late Refugee or 1000 to 1. We now offer such a variety in our unsurpassed stock of Stringless Refugee. Absolutely stringless, fully as hardy and productive as the old Late Refugee and retaining all the good qualities of that sort. Pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, slightly curved and containing 5 or 6 beans which are the same color as Late Refugee.

THE LANDRETHS' STRINGLESS GREEN POD—54 Days

This bean is an individual plant Trial Ground selection from the Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. We made a new selection eight years ago from one individual plant and have propagated it ever since, so that our stock is the product of this plant. The color of the seed is brown, kidney shaped; vine is more erect with a darker foliage and a longer slimmer pod than the old type of Burpee's Stringless; pods and vines stay greener longer than the original type; pods six to eight inches long do not turn yellow, slightly curved, meaty, absolutely stringless and free from fibers. One of the best, if not the best, round podded bean in the market today for home garden, market gardeners, or canners. We believe it much superior to the Giant Stringless.

We cannot recommend Landreths' Stringless Green Pod too highly. In sections where we have grown this bean it has produced for several years an average of five bushels to the acre more of dry seed than any other type of this bean, and it is so superior that all seed bean farmers want to grow it in preference to any other.

Tennessee Green Pods or Brown Bunch—52 Days

Color of seed, a flat yellowish brown. Height of vine, 12 to 14 inches. Inclined to sprawl considerably. Pods stringy, flat, productive, almost straight, about 8 to 9 and sometimes 11 inches long. Curved round to double barrelled in shape. Wrinkled and depressed between each of the 8 or 9 seeds in the pod.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Refugee Late.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Refugee Stringless.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Landreths' Stringless				
Green Pod.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Tennessee Green Pod.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20

GROCERY OR BAKING BEANS

Navy or Boston Pea Beans—60 Days

The bean which next to the Sacred Codfish made Boston famous. A little more dwarf than the Marrow in habit. Pods about 4 inches long, containing 5 to 7 small almost round white beans. Productive, 30 to 35 bushels to acre being commonly raised.

Red Kidney—60 Days

Height of vine, 20 to 22 inches. Length of pod 6 to 7 inches, containing 5 to 6 red kidney shaped beans to every pod. Pods flat, broad, stringy, straight, with very little meat.

White Marrow or Cranberry—60 Days

Height of vines, about 18 inches. 2 days earlier than White Kidney. Vines, coarse and rank in growth, a tendency to run. Pods stringy, flat, straight, 6 inches long. Average 5 to 6 almost round, white beans in a pod. Used for baking.

White Kidney—62 Days

Height of vines, about 21 inches. Very dense foliage. Pods 6 inches long, flat, and almost straight. Seed white, kidney shaped.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Navy.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Red Kidney.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
White Marrow.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
White Kidney.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80

BUSH BEANS—Continued**WAX OR GOLDEN PODDED BEANS****Currie's Rustproof Wax—52 Days**

Height of vine, 15 inches. Color of seed, purplish black. Pods, similar in shape to Golden Wax, only longer. Pods, light yellow, stringy, flat, almost straight, about 6 inches long, containing an average of 4 to 5 beans in a pod. A great favorite with truckers in New Jersey.

Davis Kidney Wax—52 Days

Height of vine, 15 to 16 inches. Beans, large, white, kidney shaped. Length of pod, about 6 to 7 inches, containing 5 to 6 beans. Pods, handsome, long, flat, almost straight, stringy, light yellow. Productive and attractive when young, but as it grows older, it becomes very stringy and tough.

LANDRETHS' DELICIOUS WAX—54 Days

This is a splendid, very productive, round podded Wax Bean, with extremely healthy vines. This Stock was selected very carefully from Stringless Green Pod in our Trial Ground at Filer, Idaho. It is the same in every respect as the Stringless Green Pod except that the Pod is a Wax instead of a Green Pod. This bean should supersede the Improved Golden Wax as it is a much better quality. The pods are round and absolutely stringless. The dry Seed being identical in appearance to the Stringless Green Pod.

Hodson Wax or Golden Queen—72 Days

Seed, long, uniform in shape. Color, purple, red splashed with buff. Height of vine, 20 to 22 inches. Purple blossoms. Very late, of sprawling habit. Foliage somewhat resembles Late Refugee. Pods, about 7 inches long, slightly curved, creamy white, containing 6 to 7 beans. Largest and most handsome of all Wax Beans. A striking exhibition variety but of poor quality, being stringy, tough and suitable for snaps only when very young.

Improved Rustproof Golden Wax—50 Days

Height of vine, 12 to 14 inches. Pods, about 4½ to 5 inches long, almost straight, flat, broad, absolutely stringless, containing 5 to 6 beans in a pod. Pods, deep yellow. Seed, medium sized, oval, two-thirds of the surface being white, covered with shades of purplish red around the eyes.

New Kidney Wax (Landreths' Pedigree Strain)—52 Days

This new introduction is, we believe, one of the best made in recent years, because, while the seed resembles Round Pod Kidney Wax, they are white in color making them desirable for canning. The semi-round straight stringless pods are 6 to 7 inches long, very broad and of good thickness. The vine is hardy and very productive.

Refugee Stringless Wax—62 Days

Height of vine, 16 inches. Pods, about 4½ to 5 inches long. Curved, round, inclined to be a little short, stringless and very productive. Color of pods, light yellow. Color of seed, yellow drab, splashed with bluish black. One of the merits of this bean is its great productiveness.

Round Podded Kidney Wax—56 Days

Color of bean, white with purplish eye. Pods, slightly curved, and 5 to 6 inches long, containing 6 to 7 beans. Light yellow, absolutely stringless and very meaty. A great favorite in certain sections of Pennsylvania. Strong growing vine with broad large rough leaves. Quality of the best. However, we do not consider it as good a bean as our strain of Pencil Pod Black Wax. A very shy producer of seed, therefore hard to get grown.

Sure Crop—58 Days

Color of seed purplish black, resembling Currie's Rustproof. Height of vine, 16 to 18 inches. Pods

**Landreths' Delicious Wax**

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Currie's Rustproof .....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Davis Kidney.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Delicious Wax .....	.30	.50	2.25	4.00
New Kidney Wax.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Golden Wax Improved.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Hodsons Wax.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Surecrop.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Refugee Stringless Wax ..	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Round Pod Kidney.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60

BUSH BEANS—Wax or Golden Podded—Continued



Pencil Pod Wax

about 6 inches long, containing 6 to 7 beans. Pods not as wide as Golden Wax but longer and absolutely stringless. We believe this bean should take the place of Curries Rustproof because it is stringless, which makes it a superior variety although it is about 6 days later, which to some is a disadvantage.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—57 Days

Color of seed, black, long cylindrical. Height of vine, 16 to 18 inches. Pods, round, 6 to 7 inches long, absolutely stringless and very meaty. This bean is without doubt the best round podded wax bean in the market and no one should be without it in their garden. The pods are very handsome, long, of a bright yellow color and extremely tender. This bean cannot be recommended too highly as a round podded wax.

Wardwells Kidney Wax—58 Days

Color of seed, white with purplish eyes and kidney shaped. Pods, about 6 inches long, flat, meaty, absolutely stringless, almost straight, containing 5 to 6 beans in the average pod. Color of pods, golden yellow and very handsome. We believe this to be the best flat pod, Wax Bean in the market, and it cannot be recommended too highly. A very shy seed producer.

Unrivalled Wax—50 Days

Color of seed resembles Bountiful only smaller. Pods narrow, semi-round, stringless, larger and lighter in color than Golden Wax. As early as Golden Wax.

Weber Wax or Crackerjack—48 Days

Height of vine, 14 to 15 inches. Pods average about 6 inches long, containing 5 to 6 beans. Very much resembles Curries Rustproof. Absolutely stringless. Pods, flat, long, but not as broad as Curries. Seed, yellow with white eye, kidney shaped. Vines, very hardy and productive. A very early, very productive good wax bean, highly recommended to Market Gardeners.

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Pencil Pod Wax.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Unrivalled Wax.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Wardwells.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Weber.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—NOT LIMAS

For Larger Quantities, Write for Prices. 12 Qts. to Acre;
3 Lbs. to 100 Poles. Set Poles 4 x 3 feet.

Creaseback White—75 Days

Color of seed beans, white, long and narrow. Pods borne in clusters of 3 to 8, 5½ to 6 inches long, containing 8 to 9 beans. Early producers, round, meaty, stringless pods when young. For table use, better than the Green Kentucky Wonders. Extremely productive but not as early as the Kentucky Wonder.

Golden Cluster Wax—75 Days

This is one of the best early Wax Pod Beans on the market. Foliage strong, vigorous, with large light yellowish green crumpled leaves. Pods green when young, turning to golden as they mature, stringy, flat, broad, golden, meaty, 6 to 8 inches long, borne in clusters, six to seven flattish dull white beans in a pod.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—Not Limas—Continued

Horticultural Pole, London or Speckled Cranberry—75 Days

Sold years ago by this House under the name of Wren’s Egg. Color of beans, flesh colored splashed or spotted with red. Pods after they pass marketable condition show a brilliant carmine and are very attractive. Pods, 4½ to 5 inches long, 6 to 7 beans, slightly curved, stringy. Is used as a shell bean.

Kentucky Wonder Green Pod or Old Homestead—68 Days

An excellent climber, producing a long, round, twisted, light green pod. Early and prolific, tender, solid and stringless when ready to eat, afterwards it becomes stringy. Very hard to equal in a green podded bean. Pods, 7 to 8 inches long, sometimes longer, borne in clusters, containing 9 to 10 yellowish brown kidney beans in a pod. The most used round snap-podded pole bean. Very popular on the Pacific Coast.

Kentucky Wonder Wax Pod—68 Days

Color of seed, dark brown, flattened, shrivelled, usually looks old. Pods, long, round, stringless when young, thicker and broader than Green Kentucky Wonder, not so long and not so productive, more showy. Beans closely set in pods. Pods curved, light golden or lemon in color, 6½ to 7 inches long.

Kentucky Wonder White Seeded—68 Days

Seed pure white, a continuous bearer and almost rustproof. Pods round, sickle shaped, stringless, inferior to the Kentucky Wonder, being less productive and smaller, dark green foliage. Pods, green, 5½ to 6 inches long, containing 7 to 8 beans.

Landreth’s Tennessee Wonder—69 Days

Dried seeds, large, flattish, and oval, incurved at eye. Color generally gray, but marked with many black irregular stripes. The Department of Agriculture Bulletin 100 states that the “Tennessee Wonder is the largest and handsomest, of all cultivated beans.” The pods are 8 to 9 inches long. Curved, round to double barrelled in shape. Wrinkled and depressed between each of the 8 or 9 seeds in the pod. The pods are tinged with a purple color.

Lazy Wife—83 Days

Seed, attractive, glossy white, round. Pods green, borne in clusters, flat and broad, 5½ inches long, containing 6 to 7 beans in a pod. Small foliage, a good late productive stringless pole bean.

McCaslan Pole—70 Days

A prolific, early maturing, green podded, pole variety, of excellent quality. Pods are rather flat and slightly curved, 7 to 8 inches long and quite stringless. The shell Beans are a flattish pure white.

Nancy Davis, Striped Creaseback or Scotia—73 Days

Seed Kidney shaped, mottled putty color with dark stripes. Blossoms bright crimson with silver gray hood. Pods green, round, full, creaseback, slightly curved, dashed with purple as the pods mature, 5 to 5½ inches long, containing 8 to 9 beans. A good semistringless variety. The best variety for planting to Corn. A good climber, productive.

Red Cranberry Pole—75 Days

A red seeded, green podded. Popular Pole Bean in New England.

Red Speckled Oval Cut Short—75 Days

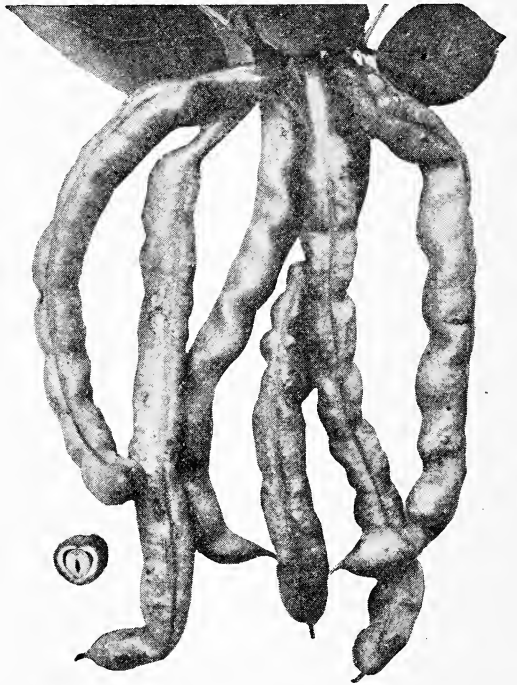
Pods 3½ inches long. Flat, stringy, a favorite in the South for planting to Corn, as it is a good climber. Seeds red, distinct in form.

Scarlet Runner—64 Days

A half round, broad pod, stringy, valuable as a shell bean or for ornamental purposes. Not a good runner in the Southern states, color of blossoms scarlet, used for food as well as for ornamental purposes. Pods average 4 to 4½ inches long, containing 3 to 4 beans in a pod. A great favorite in the New England states.

White Dutch or Caseknife—68 Days

Color of beans white, somewhat resembling in shape a small Lima. Used either as a snap-short, when very young, or shelled as a Lima when more fully developed, or for soaking when dry. Pods long, flat, undulated, broad, stringy, very little meat, principally good for shelling. Color of pods green.



Kentucky Wonder

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Creaseback White.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Golden Cluster Wax.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Horticultural Pole.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Kentucky Wonder Green.....	.20	.40	1.80	3.20
Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Kentucky Wonder White.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Lazy Wife.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
McCaslan.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Nancy Davis.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Red Cranberry.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Red Speckled C. Short....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Scarlet Runner.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Tennessee Wonder.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
White Dutch.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20

POLE LIMAS

Two pounds to 100 yards; sixty pounds to an acre.

THE FLAVOR OF ALL THE POLE LIMAS IS SUPERIOR TO BUSH LIMAS

Probably originally a native of Peru or Brazil.

Carolina or Sewee—82 Days

A small early variety of Limas, much more used in the South than elsewhere, as a Butter Bean, more vigorous in growth than the ordinary Jersey Limas, more prolific. Very small foliage, short pointed leaves, more metallic green than the ordinary Lima. Pods, about 3 inches long, borne in clusters, averaging 3 to 4 small white beans. Similar to Dwarf Sewee.

Challenger, Dreer's, or Fordhook Pole—89 Days

Beans very full or plump, larger foliage than Landreths' Early Prolific Lima, pods not so long as the King of the Garden by 1½ inches, but as broad; not so early as the King of Garden, the original parent of the Fordhook Bush Lima, very meaty and good flavor. Pods about 4 inches long, containing about 3 to 4 beans which are not as plump as the Fordhook Bush Lima.

Landreths' Large Green Seeded Lima—84 Days

Seed of a decided green tinge, that is, not bleached ivory-white. This green seeded selection is a going-back to the Jersey Lima of years ago which has never been excelled. The best form of Jersey Limas on the market today for both private and market gardeners, unsurpassed in flavor, of superior quality, averaging 4 to 5 beans to the pod, which are 4½ to 5½ inches long.

Large Early Jersey Lima—84 Days

One of the old standbys of the Lima type. Pods average 4 to 4½ inches long. Contain 3 beans each. Seed identical to the King of the Garden.

King of the Garden Lima—84 Days

One of the best and most productive Pole Limas, large leaved, good climber. Vine of a branching habit, pods about 4½ to 5½ inches long, dark, large and containing about 3 to 4 beans to the pod. Seed flat, and white with a slight green tinge.

Landreths' Early Prolific Lima—83 Days

More productive than any other Pole Limas, suitable for picking and maturing over a long season. Averaging 3 beans to the pod, pods 4 inches long. Dry seed the same color as King of the Garden, but slightly smaller in size.



Large Green Seeded Lima

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Carolina.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Challenger.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
King of Garden.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Landreths' Large Green.....	.30	.50	2.25	4.00
Landreths' Prolific.....	.30	.50	2.25	4.00
Large Early Jersey.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60

Buying Seeds Is a Matter of Confidence

It may be best in many cases, if the cheap Seeds had not vegetated at all, then there would be no worthless crops to cultivate.

There are many reliable dealers in Seeds and we advise Gardeners to purchase only from Seed sellers who know their business.

You have a perfect right to inquire from your local Merchant whose Seed he is selling—there are many reliable City Seed Firms in the country and hundreds of scallywags who sell cheap Seeds and necessarily of cheap quality.

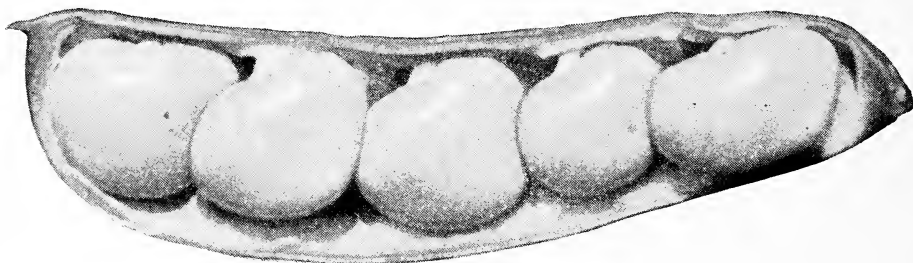
Buying Seeds is a matter of confidence. Be certain when buying to buy from a House in whom you have confidence—one with a reputation to sustain.

In buying Landreths' Seeds, you are buying from a House which has been in business 147 years, the oldest Seed House in America.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

Two quarts to 100 yards of row or 60 pounds to an acre.
Two weeks earlier than Pole Limas. Average height of vine, 14 to 20 inches.

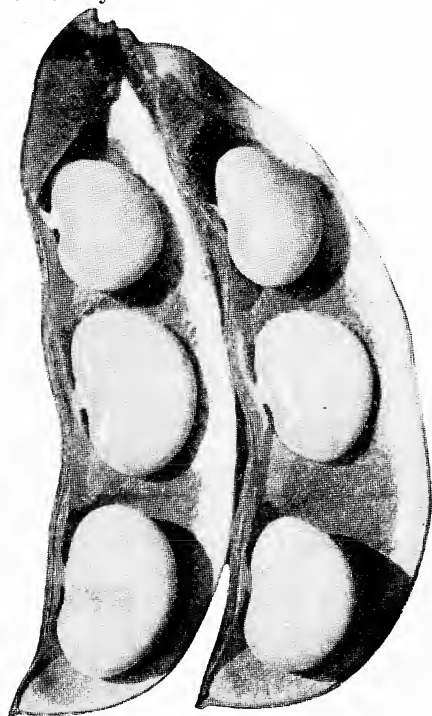
No one should be without one of the following varieties of Dwarf Limas in his garden. We cannot recommend them too highly. They are two weeks earlier than the Pole Limas and much easier to raise as one does not have to bother with poles or strings. Their flavor, however, is not as pleasing as the old-fashioned Pole Lima. Plant in drills 30 to 36 inches apart, dropping the beans 4 to 5 inches apart. If too thick, they will not do well. Do not plant in cold ground as they are liable to rot. If possible plant Lima Beans with eyes down. Deeply rooted plants continue to grow after others stop.



Fordhook Bush Lima

Burpee's Bush Lima—77 Days

Seed more nearly resembling the old Jersey Pole Lima than any other, but a trifle smaller. Flat, usually having the appearance of a cut on both sides of the eye. This is a lima bean borne in full-sized pods on plants of a dwarf habit. The pods average 4 to 5 inches long and contain an average of 2 or 3 beans, although some pods contain 4 beans—maturing for the table about 14 days earlier than the earliest Pole Lima. Vines not averaging over 20 inches high. Flavor not so pleasing as the Jersey Pole Lima.



Burpee's Bush Lima

Fordhook Bush Lima—76 Days

Seed large, oval, white with a green tinge, very plump like the Challenger Pole Lima. Foliage dark green, bush habit, erect. Average height, 16 to 20 inches, according to soil, quite bushy, branching freely. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, borne in clusters, averaging 3 to 4 thick-seeded beans. The most popular of all Bush Limas, both with family and market gardeners in the Eastern states.

Henderson's Dwarf Lima or Dwarf Sewee—74 Days

Seed, small, flat, white with a tinge of yellow. Height of vine, about 14 inches, compact. Leaves, small and pointed, more of a metallic dark green than any other Bush Lima, a dwarf form of the Carolina or Pole Sewee. Early and very productive. Pods average 2½ to 3 inches in length and contain 3 to 4 small beans. They are of fine quality for so early a bean. Sold years ago by us as Dwarf Carolina. Very popular with Commercial Cannery who put up millions of cans of them for winter use. Used extensively as a shell bean.

Improved Bush Lima—76 Days

Height of vine, 16 to 20 inches. Seed thick, but not as thick as Fordhook. White tinged with green. Very broad, dark foliage. Sturdy and 10 days earlier than any large-podded pole lima. Pods, 4 to 5 inches long, medium green and averaging 3 to 4 rather flat beans to the pod. Very productive, vigorous plant.

Jackson Wonder Bush Lima—74 Days

This is exactly the same in size of seed, character and growth of vine, as the Henderson Bush Lima. The only difference is in the color of the seed.

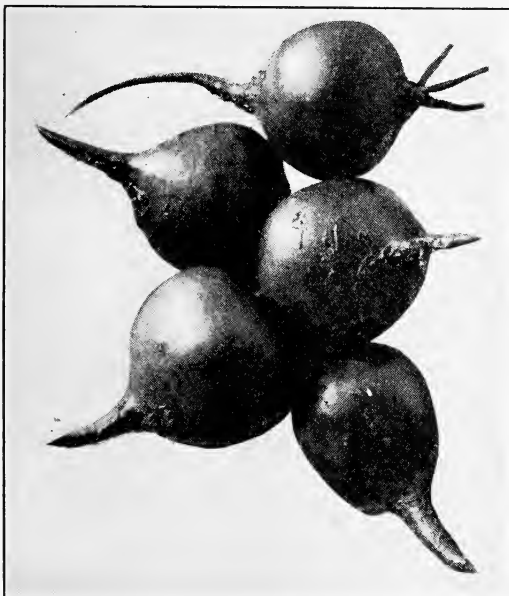
	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Burpee Bush.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Fordhook.....	.30	.55	2.45	4.40
Henderson Bush.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Improved Bush.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Jackson Wonder Bush	.25	.40	1.80	3.20

BEETS

Ready for Table Use Forty to Fifty Days after Sprouts Appear above Ground.

Three Ounces of Seeds to 100 Yards of Row. Twelve Pounds to Acre.

Beets are a great acquisition to the family gardener, provided they are pulled young, before they get too large. They should be sown early in the Spring, as soon as the ground is tillable for a summer garden, and in July or August for the Winter garden, to enable them to get sufficiently large to be in first-class condition to pit for Winter use. Beets sown too early in the season grow too tough to be carried over in pits in the Winter.



Detroit Dark Red

Bassano—45 Days

A strong growing, almost solid green foliage, very early variety. Considered by many to be the most sugary of all table beets grown. Green topped, with a white midrib to leaves. Outside skin often pink. Flesh light pink, almost white; when cut shows very large white zones.

Crimson Globe—50 Days

A very popular beet on account of its excellent color and shape. Deep globular in shape with little crown and a clean cut, small tap root. Skin and flesh of a dark red color. Of superior quality.

Crosby Improved Egyptian—45 Days

A very choice form of the Early Egyptian. Shape, however, much more of a globe. Bulbs when cut are raw beef color. Sweet, tender, of excellent quality. A great favorite with market gardeners. Leaves purple mixed with green. Purple midrib. Bulbs free from fibrous roots.

Detroit Dark Red—50 Days

Of great celebrity, because of its merit. Form oval, flesh dark blood. Skin smooth. A favorite beet with all private and market gardeners. Very extensively used by canners because of its good dark red color. The most popular table variety today.

Early Wonder—45 Days

This is one of the earliest of the small table beets for outside culture. It has small leaves, is flat to globe in shape. Bright red skin. Vermilion red flesh with distinct zones of a lighter red. It is of excellent quality being sweet, tender and free from fibrous roots. It is a Select Improved Crosby.

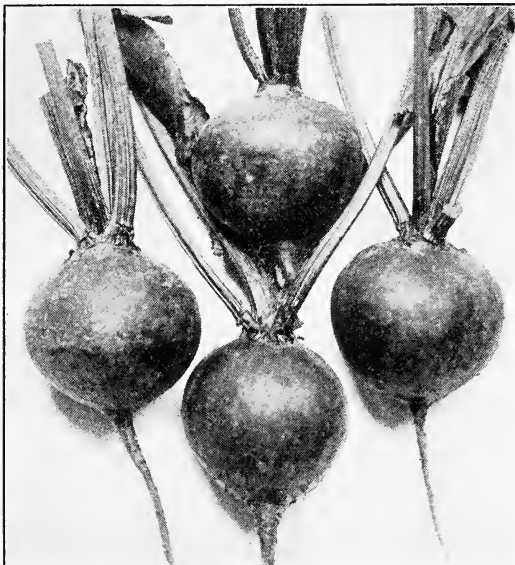
Eclipse Extra Early—42 Days

Bulbs globed, very early as name indicates, small tops. Roots smooth, round, inclined to be top-shaped. Leaves light green, broad with broad orange midrib. An excellent beet for the family garden.

Egyptian Extra Early—40 Days

The roots of this Beet develop quicker than any other Table Beet. Bulbs half globular or flat at the poles. Roots very smooth and dark red. Flesh of a purplish red. Small tops.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Bassano.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Crimson Globe .....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Crosby Egyptian.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Detroit Red.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Early Wonder.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Eclipse Ex. Ey......	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Ex. Ey. Egyptian.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00



Landreth's Best

BEETS—Continued**Half Long Blood or Bastian Half Long—60 Days**

Fine color outside. Excellent color when cut. Tops purple and green in about equal proportion. Very desirable for a late beet and one of the best producing. A handsome tapering wedge-shaped root, growing well under the ground. Season much earlier in maturity than other long beets.

Landreths' Best—45 Days

About 5 days earlier than Detroit, more ball-shaped, altogether a superior sort. Slimmer tap roots—more mouse-tailed. Roots vary from deep globe to round. Flesh deep red of excellent sugary quality. Skin smooth and free from fibers. Private gardeners will find this beet of fully double the usual value if they are pulled and served on the table when so small as to be no larger than a silver quarter dollar. The Landreths' Best is very choice for such early use, having an intensely red color and delicate texture and flavor.

Landreths' Early Blood Red Turnip—50 Days

In this particular beet you have one of the old standbys. Very hard to equal. Top-shaped, early in maturity and one of our best sellers. Very desirable in every respect. Skin deep red and very smooth. When cut it shows one of the best red Turnip Beets on the market.

Long Blood Red—65 Days

Resists drought better than any other variety of Beet. Color, deep red; flesh, very sweet; roots deeply.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Half Long Blood.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Landreth Best.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Landreth Early Blood.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Long Blood Red.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00



Lucullus Swiss Chard

SUGAR BEETS**Giant Feeding Half Rose Sugar—90 Days**

This beet is extremely desirable for cattle—of high nutritive value. The flesh is white, and very sugary.

Klein-Wanzleben—90 Days

Sugar beet factories have united in recommending this as possessing the highest sugar producing qualities, as much as 18 tons of sugar having been made from 100 tons of root of this variety. We highly recommend it also for feeding.

Vilmorin's Improved—90 Days

A leading sugar-making sort doing well on a wide range of soil and especially rich in sugar.

SWISS CHARD**Large Ribbed—60 Days**

Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had and often is tough and stringy. The Chard, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring to Autumn frost, and will be found a most agreeable dish. One of the best vegetables, the green foliage used like Spinach, the thick-leaved stem cooked like Celery. The roots of this plant are not good for edible purposes. The cultivation of this is the same as that of Beets.

Lucullus—60 Days

Stalks pure white and thick as Rhubarb. Foliage yellowish green and crumpled like Bloomsdale Spinach or Savoy Cabbage. Very choice. Growing in popularity every day. The tops cook like Spinach and the stems like Celery.

MANGOLD WURZELS FOR CATTLE**Golden Tankard—90 Days**

A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, although doing well on every soil. The root has broad shoulders, rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden footstalk. The flesh is yellow zoned with white.

Mammoth Long Red—110 Days.

In England, 80 tons have been grown to the acre. Everywhere the most popular variety for cattle feeding. Roots very long, well formed, usually straight, flesh-white tinged with rose. We cannot recommend this beet too highly to dairymen.

Yellow Globe—90 Days

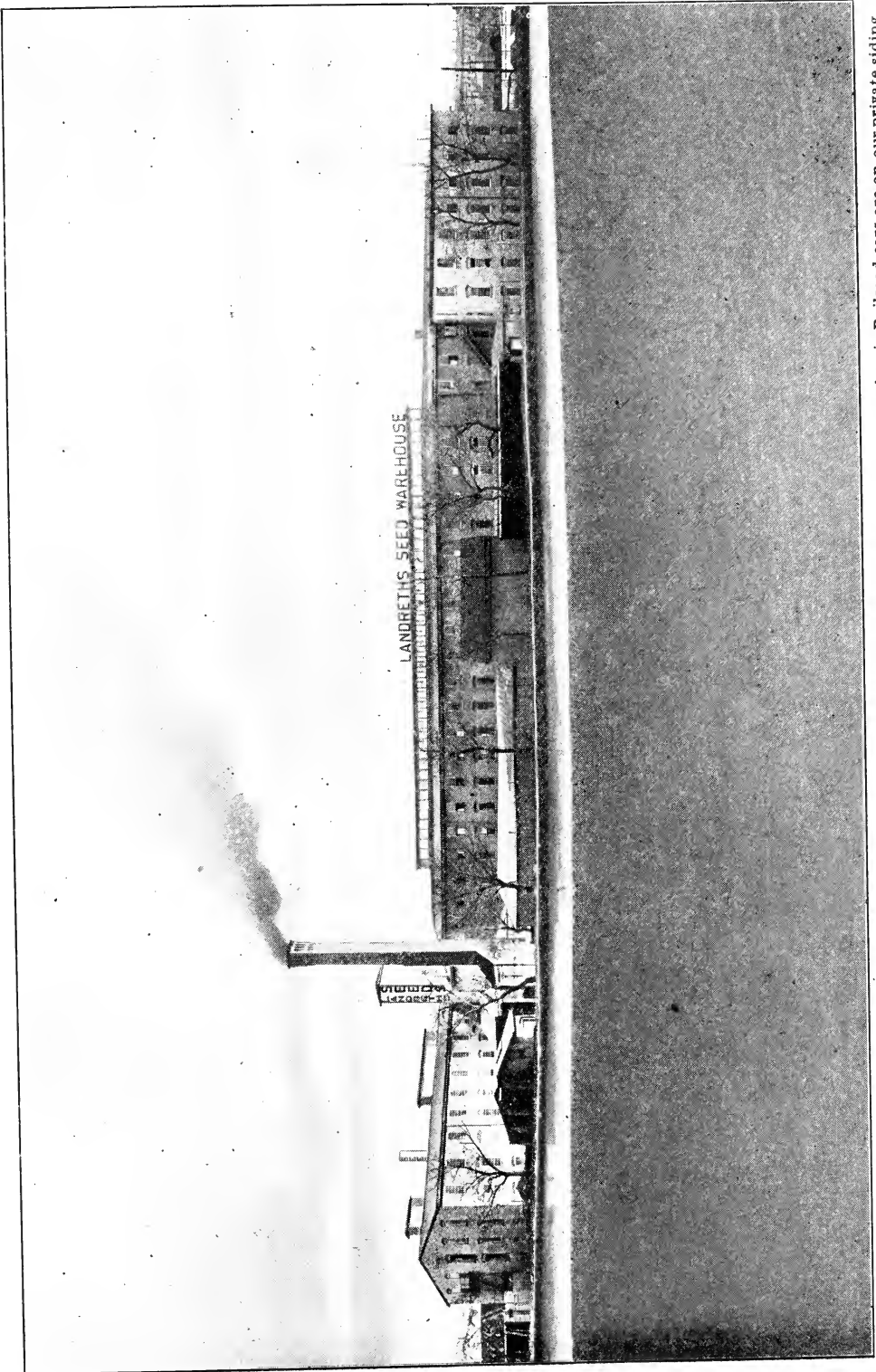
Roots on top of the earth, 8 inches in diameter, skin golden, flesh white.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Swiss Chard Large Ribbed.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Swiss Chard Lucullus.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Sugar Beets—Half Rose S.....	.10	.15	.20	.60
Klein-Wanzleben.....	.10	.15	.20	.60
Vilmorin's Improved.....	.10	.15	.20	.60

MANGOLDS

Golden Tankard.....	.10	.15	.20	.65
Mammoth Long Red.....	.10	.15	.20	.65
Yellow Globe.....	.10	.15	.20	.65

INVESTORS IN LANDRETHS' SEEDS REAP LARGE DIVIDENDS



Landreth's Seed Warehouse, Bristol, Pa., looking towards the East, the Lehigh Canal is in the foreground, and Pennsylvania Railroad cars are on our private siding.

CABBAGE

No Selections of Cabbage Are Better Than Those Offered by Us. Gardeners Can Rely Upon Landreths' Cabbage Seed. One Ounce to Produce 1000 Plants.

Deep rooting will resist drought, so in setting out cover to the first leaf-stems.

Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

Do not sow seed for an entire crop at one time, for plants of various ages are differently affected by circumstances, and by separate seed plantings you have a better chance to profit from at least a portion of your crop.

All Head Early—100 Days—Illustrated page 19. Early, large, flat, short stem, solid head, early for its size. Few outside leaves, consequently, can be planted closer together than most other large Cabbages. A very reliable sort and well named. One of the best of the intermediate varieties. It is one of those varieties which can be planted early in the spring as well as for late autumn planting. One of the best Cabbages on the market.

Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—100 Days A large second early variety. A good keeper of the finest quality. Heads round to flat, solid, leaves rather short; head will stand without bursting. Such qualities as the market gardener can duly appreciate.

Charleston Large Wakefield, Landreths' Very Select—80 Days

Specially selected. Very choice and uniform, best of any from any source. One-third stronger grower

than the Jersey Wakefield. One of the best early shipping sorts, larger but not so early as the Landreths' Selected Jersey Wakefield. Super excellent.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—80 Days

A large, flattish variation of the pointed early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are half round, later than the Jersey Wakefield by several days and 40 to 50% larger. This variety is also extremely popular with market gardeners, owing to its earliness and its size.

Copenhagen Market—70 Days

The plants are very vigorous, short stems, few outer leaves, producing a very hard, round head, very uniform in size and of long keeping qualities. In maturity following the Charleston Wakefield. Being larger it produces a greater tonnage per acre and is very profitable. This variety is gaining in popularity every day.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
All Head Early.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
B'dale E. D. F. Dutch.....	.10	.30	1.00	3.25
Charleston Wakefield				
Select.....	.10	.30	1.00	3.25
Charleston or Large				
Wakefield.....	.10	.30	.85	2.75
Copenhagen Market.....	.10	.35	1.20	4.00



American Drumhead Savoy Cabbage. (For description see page 20.)

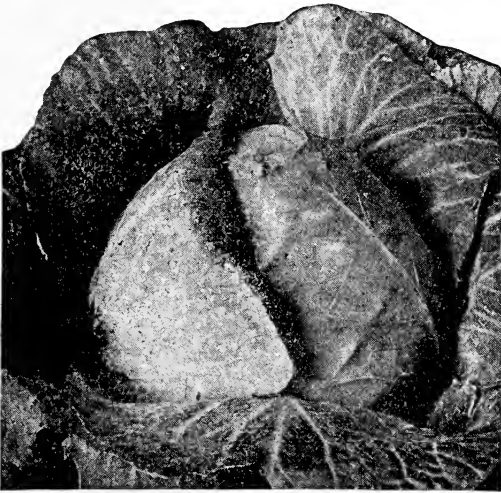
CABBAGE—Continued

Chinese or Celery Cabbage, sometimes called Pe Tsai—70 Days

There are numerous varieties of this Cabbage on the market but we believe this is the best of them all. It resembles Cos Lettuce more than Cabbage. The leaves are very much crumpled, of light green, somewhat resembling smooth Mustard, but with broader ribs. When tied or bunched up with raffia or string the inner leaves bleach to a creamy white color. It is distinct from any American or European Cabbage. It should be sown in the Middle States after the early part of July; in the Southern States after the early part of August.

Early Flat Dutch—90 Days

This variety produces thick leaves, very dark blue in color. Succeeds admirably in Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. It is found especially valuable to sow in cold frames in October and November to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier pointed varieties.



Landreth's Very Select Large Charleston Wakefield

Early Jersey Wakefield, Landreth's Very Select, 70 Days

Specially selected, extra early, choice in all good qualities, earlier than Long Island Wakefield. Recommended to gardeners. Heads ovoid, broad at the base and running to a blunt point. Very solid, very early, choice in quality. This excellent variety is the surest heading of the very early varieties and most depended upon by the market gardeners of the Southern States for heads to send north in the early Spring. A very superior selection.

Early Jersey Wakefield—70 Days

A short stemmed, hardy, early cone-shaped heading variety, broad at the bottom with a pointed peak, the leaves leathery and well folded over the top.



All Head—well named, early, flat, large, reliable

Glory of Enkhuizen—100 Days

A rather small but very hard heading sort set in a cluster of long, spreading leaves. Is a hardy grower and a sure header. Many market gardeners prefer this sort to all others on account of its excellent quality and its sure cropping habit.

Golden Acre—65 Days

Here we have an eye opener, for seed of this variety planted at the same time will mature 5 days earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, besides being larger and much more showy. By actual count 96 of 100 plants produced fine heads, each of which ripened at one time; an almost unbelievable condition. It is conical round in shape, short stem and almost rests on the ground.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Chinese or Celery.....	.10	30	.90	3.00
Early Flat Dutch.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Early Jersey Wakefield				
Select.....	.10	30	1.00	3.25
Early Jersey Wakefield...	.10	.30	.85	2.75
Glory of Enkhuizen.....	.10	30	.90	3.00
Golden Acre.....	.10	.55	1.80	6.00



Landreth's Very Select Early Jersey Wakefield

CABBAGE—Continued

Stein's Early Flat Dutch—90 Days

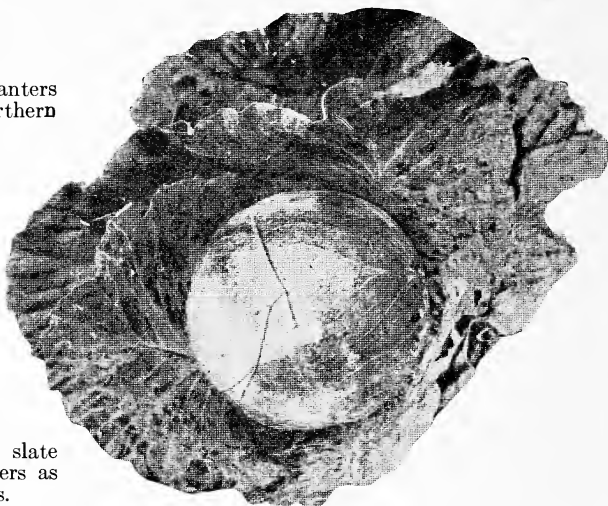
Growing constantly in demand by the early planters of Cabbage in Texas and the South for the northern market in the Spring. This variety produces early, large, flat, solid heads. A very vigorous plant with a short stem. The true stock of seed is hard to obtain, and greatly sought.

Succession—110 Days

An intermediate between Early Flat Dutch and Late Flat Dutch. Slightly later than the second early sorts. Plants are vigorous with short stems; heads are large, deep and excellent quality.

Winnigstadt—100 Days

One of the old standbys, producing a medium size, long pointed or cone shaped very solid head which is closely wrapped with dark, slate colored leaves. A favorite with old gardeners as it is one of the very intermediate early sorts.



Danish Round Head

LATE VARIETIES OR WINTER SORTS

Bloodsdales Large Late Flat Dutch—120 Days

The original strain of this cabbage was obtained by us from Swedish gardeners who settled in Philadelphia, previous to the Revolutionary War. Ever since that time we have been continually reselecting this Cabbage and we now believe it is second to none of this type. It is late, produces large solid weighty and very uniform heads and is the best cropper obtainable for tropical or semi-tropical climates.

Bloodsdales Large Late Drumhead—120 Days

Is a large heavy head, smooth-leaved, late ripening Cabbage. No strain is superior and few equal to this. Head is thick, broad, solid, flat. Leaves extend well over the center leaves of the head and fold down alternately tightly, forming a compact head. The natural habit of the seedling plant is to develop short thick stocky stems but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, resulting in long, slim stalks, which bad form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. We cannot too highly recommend this strain of Large Late Drumhead.

Danish Round Short Stem or Amagar—116 Days

This variety is considered by many superior to the tall stemmed ballhead, having a shorter stem, and a little earlier. It is the most popular now of the two varieties. It produces a very solid, good quality, medium size round head and is very popular with the market gardeners in Cabbage growing districts of northern latitudes. The stock offered in this catalog is very hard to equal.

Drumhead Savoy—100 Days

The best of its class and is as palatable as a Cauliflower. One of the best Cabbages one can grow in a private garden. Large size flat heads, curly or crinkled leaves. Stalk short, habit compact. We believe that no strain of Savoy Cabbage equals the one we are offering. A photograph of this variety appears on page 18.

Premium Large Late Flat Dutch—120 Days

A heavy, hard, smooth leaved, late ripening Cabbage—the head is thick, broad, solid, and slightly rounded on the top, though this variety is what is termed a flat head. The leaves extend well over the center line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly forming a compact head.

Red Dutch or Red Rock—100 Days

Leaves red or purple. Head medium size, round, solid, deep red color. Medium length stems, generally used for pickling.

Surehead—115 Days

This is a popular strain of the Large, Late Flat Dutch type of Cabbage so largely grown for Winter. The heads are large, round, flat at the top, remarkably uniform, extra hard, firm, and of fine texture. An excellent variety and stands shipping well.

Volga or Stonehead—110 Days

A most reliable sort, a superior header, never disappointing, with broad, flat, hard, large, solid heads of excellent keeping quality. Quite distinct in color from other Cabbages, it being a silvery green, with smooth folded leaves, the color of a silver coin. Plant vigorous and unusually short stalked.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Stein's Early Flat Dutch	.10	.30	.85	2.75
Succession	.10	.30	.85	2.75
Winnigstadt	.10	.30	.85	2.75
B'dale L. L. F. Dutch	.10	.30	1.00	3.25
B'dale L. L. Drumhead	.10	.30	1.00	3.25
Danish R. S. Stem	.10	.35	1.15	3.75
Drumhead Savoy	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Premium L. L. F. Dutch	.10	.30	.85	2.75
Red Dutch	.10	.30	1.00	3.25
Surehead	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Volga or Stonehead	.10	.30	.90	3.00



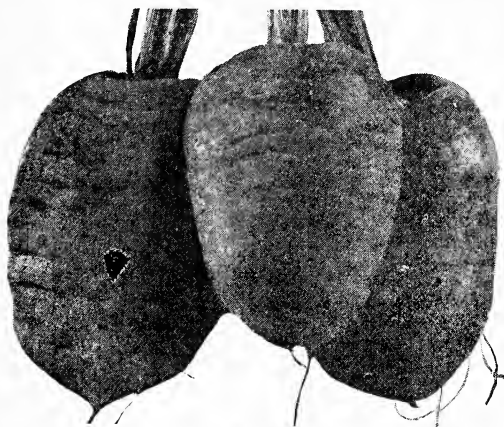
A section of Landreth's Bloomsdale Trial Grounds showing lettuce in the foreground.

Three Ounces of Seed to the 100
Yards of Row. 4 Lbs. to acre.

CARROTS

For domestic use sow when the Apple is in bloom. Drill in rows of fifteen inches for hand culture, two and a half feet for field culture, and when two inches high thin to two inches apart.

Carrots for the table should always be used when half grown, because they are tender.



Ox-Heart
Right size for table or smaller

Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet or Model—65 Days

Roots about 5 to 6 inches in length, 2 to 2½ inches thick at the crown. Small top set in a slight depression. Color deep orange red. A fine medium early, half long, stump rooted Carrot, free from core. One of the best for Market Gardens or Private use.

Early Scarlet Horn Blunt-Rooted or Dutch Horn—60 Days

A very popular early sort. Roots a trifle less than 3 inches long; 1¼ inches at the shoulder and almost that wide at the base where it is decidedly stump rooted. Color bright orange scarlet.

Early Scarlet Horn Pointed-Rooted or English Horn—60 Days

This variety is very similar to the Dutch Horn with the exception that instead of being a blunt root it tapers uniformly from a broad shoulder to a decided point.

Long Orange—80 Days

This extremely productive carrot frequently grows 8 to 10 inches long, sometimes longer, and produces diameter at the top of crown tapering to a slight

point. This is a variety used both for table and stock feeding.

Orange Danvers—Half Long or Rubicon—65 Days

This is probably the best known variety of Carrot, as for years Market Gardeners have used more seed of this variety than all others combined. It is a broad shouldered, cylindrical variety, 7 inches long, 2½ inches at the crown and gradually tapers to a blunt type. Color light orange. Has rather a large core but is very tender and of excellent quality.

Ox-Heart or Guerande—65 Days

A thick blunt variety, 3 to 4 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter. When full size grows to a diameter of a pint measure but should be eaten when one inch in diameter. Bright orange. An excellent variety.

St. Valery—70 Days

Roots 10 to 12 inches long, width 2 to 3 inches at the shoulder. Broad shouldered tapering to a sharp point. Bright red color. Small leaves. Flesh sweet and tender. Similar to a pointed Danvers.

CATTLE CARROTS

Large White Belgian—100 Days

This is one of the very best cattle feeding carrots. Roots half-long, 7 to 8 inches in length. Smooth with a heavy shoulder. Color of flesh a creamy white, with a light green crown. Very productive, and easy to harvest.

Large Yellow Belgian—100 Days

Very similar to the White Belgian in form and productiveness, only more slender. More attractive, owing to its yellow color. Used entirely for cattle feeding, producing an excellent quality of milk.



Chantenay Carrot
Right Size for Table

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Chantenay.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Early Scarlet Blunt-Rooted.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Early Scarlet Pointed-Rooted.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Long Orange.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Oxheart or Guerande.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Orange Danvers—Half Long.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
St. Valery.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Large White Belgian.....	.10	.15	.30	.90
Large Yellow Belgian.....	.10	.15	.30	.90

**One-Half Ounce of Seed
to 100 Yards of Row.**

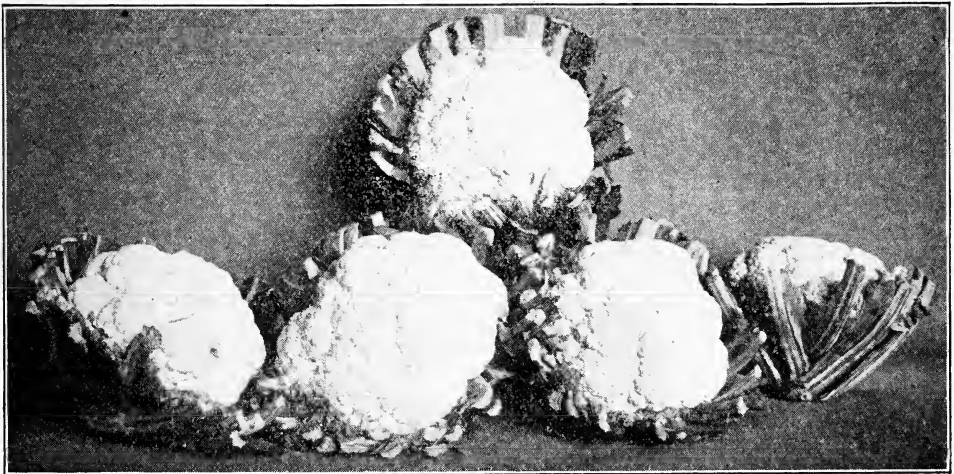
CAULIFLOWER

**Either Moisture, or High
Altitude Assures Success.**

This delicious plant, like Broccoli, is distinguished from other table vegetables by producing edible flower heads. By long years of selection and culture of some unusual natural variations of this plant of the Cabbage family, discovered in the Middle Ages, the flowers of the Cauliflower have been, to a large extent, rendered abortive, and the flower stems multiplied, shortened and thickened till they have been bred to form a half-globular compact crown or head which, when cooked, is tender as marrow, and the choicest of all esculent vegetables. Varying with climatic and soil conditions, the seed is sown at all seasons—in hotbeds at close of winter, out of doors when the apple is in bloom, again when the oak is in full leaf, again in midsummer, and again, during winter, under glass. The young plants are treated the same as Cabbage and the larger plants require the same rich fertilizer and culture—indeed more intense culture, as only those Cauliflowers are good which are grown quickly. We offer only seed of the highest quality.

The earliest varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in seed beds beginning of autumn, keep them in a cold frame protected from the severe frost of the winter, by sash, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Hand glasses or boxes placed over them at night when they are put out are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in dry localities.

There is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in frames under glass, at close of winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early summer heat. The late varieties mature in autumn, and are sown at the same time and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the coast or in regions of high altitude. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed.



Early Snowball, Select Strain, 95 days

CAULIFLOWER—Continued

Algiers, 110 days

An early, hardy and admirable sort used before Snowball was introduced. A certain header.

Dry Weather or Danish Giant—95 days

All cauliflower plants need an abundance of moisture, doing best on re-claimed marshes with wet bottom soil. They also do well when the atmosphere as on the sea coast is charged with moisture, yet none of these conditions apply to mountain sides, the altitudes there seeming to invigorate the plants, provided the land is well fertilized. The variety Dry Weather Cauliflower, is so quick in growth as to pass through fewer adverse conditions than later growing sorts, for the production of showy heads.

Early Snowball, Select Strain—95 Days

An extra early sort. Early as any under whatever name, plants short and stocky, erect, pointed leaves and producing round heads, pure white; extremely early and perfectly solid. Edible heads 90 to 100 days from planting. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. Twenty to twenty-four heads will fill a barrel. A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness,

color, flavor, and keeping in condition. Leaves long and narrow. No strain superior to that Landreth offers. The most popular variety in use.

Half Early Paris—90 Days

A small, hardy sort, very vigorous in growth. Produces a crop while many other sorts fail. Leaves large, small stem and a small but very white head. It is a very popular variety on account of being a sure cropper under very unfavorable conditions.

Lenormands, 120 days

A large, late variety, with well-formed white handsome heads. Strong grower.

Veitch's Autumn Giant, 130 days

Very vigorous, long-stalked, large, dense foliage, stiff heads, long standing; should be sown early.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Algiers.....	.10	.95	3.00
Dry Weather.....	.20	2.40	8.00
Early Snowball.....	.20	2.40	8.00
Half Early Paris.....	.10	1.05	3.50
Lenormands.....	.10	1.05	3.50
Veitch's Autumn Giant.....	.10	.60	2.00

CELERY

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Maturing in 130 to 150 Days, According to Season.

Sow thinly just before the Apple is in bloom on a finely raked, well-pulverized piece of ground, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely during dry weather. The seed should not be covered more than a tenth of an inch.

It is quite customary after planting celery to cover the ground with a slight sprinkling of straw or salt hay, or boards, so as to retain the moisture. As soon as the seed is sprouted, take the hay or other covering off. Celery seed will not germinate in dry soil; therefore, it is very essential to plant it very early in the Spring.

Celery is one of the best of our Winter vegetables. To get a good crop, plants must be removed from seed beds and planted in rows—rows about 4 feet apart, plants set about 4 to 5 inches apart so that the plants when fully developed can be easily worked. The whole planting so arranged that there is space between the rows to obtain earth for earthing to bleach the stalks in Autumn.

Celery Seeds are used for flavoring soups.

Easy Blanching or Sanford Superb—130 Days

Vigorous, plants medium size, stalks slightly taller than Golden Self-Blanching, white, crisp, thick, brittle, tender stalks of an aromatic or nutty flavor, foliage very crumpled. About two weeks later than Golden Self-Blanching.

Emperor or Fordhook—130 Days

A dwarf of superior excellence and very showy foliage dark green, to be at once noted because of its particularly upright growth of unusually thick stalks, very solid and large, no suckers, sixteen inches high, with edible stalks of half that height.

Giant Pascal or Large White—140 Days

A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, one of the best, if not the best, large green celeries still on the market. It is very productive, consequently, very profitable. We consider it one of the best celeries for Winter use. It is very easy to bleach and when done presents a yellowish, white color, very solid and crisp and might be considered to have a very nutty flavor.



Golden
Plume

Paris Golden Yellow
Old Style

Paris Golden Yellow
New Style

CELERY—Continued

Golden Plume or Wonderful—115 Days

We hesitate to recommend something to take the place of Golden Self-Blanching, which is the most popular variety in America today, but here we offer something superior. This variety is an individual line selection from Golden Self-Blanching, is five to ten days earlier, produces a larger stalk, blanches much more easily, is of richer color, being creamy yellow and, lastly, it withstands blight much better. We look for it to finally replace the old standby, for undoubtedly it is a wonderful improvement. No strain no matter what the selling price may be is superior to that which we offer.

Golden Self-Blanching American Grown—120 Days

By many thought to equal the famous French grown of this variety, although we do not consider it quite as pure a strain. One of the objections to this American grown seed is, that it produces a more vigorous and stronger plant which does not pack as well in the usual size crates which market gardeners use.

Paris Golden Yellow (French Grown Seed) Old Type—120 Days

A solid, golden variety, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched as many considered it hardier than the dwarfier type, consequently, the earliest to develop into edible condition. Thick, solid and crisp; a waxy golden appearance.

Don't purchase seed of doubtful quality. We have regular customers of the Landreth strain of Paris Golden who could not be induced to change the breed of plants by any argument or lower price—they cannot afford to make any experiments. Beware of cheap seed just as you would of cheap diamonds or gold bricks.

Paris Golden Yellow (French Grown Seed) New Type—125 Days

This variety is exactly the same as the old type with the exception that it produces a little taller and more vigorous stalk. Is increasing every year in popularity as it is the hardiest of the Self-Blanching types.

White Plume Celery—115 Days

This is a most desirable, early, handsome Celery. One of the best varieties of Celery in the market today. No private garden should be without this most delicate and delicious variety; it is much in demand by market gardeners for early Fall use. It is self blanching to a great extent—consequently, after earthing it blanches very quickly and is soon ready for the table; is very tender, sweet, and attractive in appearance. When growing it presents handsome leaves of bright green, with white tips. We cannot recommend our strain of this variety too highly.

TURNIP ROOTED OR CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague—120 Days

This plant is used for the large Turnip-like bulbs forming under the ground, the stems above ground are of no value except to use for flavoring. The seed should be sown and given the same treatment as any ordinary Celery, except it is not necessary to earth up the plants as is necessary in growing ordinary Celery. The roots can be readily kept till late in the Winter and are excellent for soups, stews or salads. Very popular in some sections of the country.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Easy Blanching.....	.10	.75	2.40	8.00
Emperor or Fordhook.....	.10	.55	1.80	6.00
Giant Pascal.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Golden Plume.....	.15	1.25	4.20	14.00
Golden S. Blanching.....	.10	.55	1.80	6.00
Paris Golden Yellow—				
Old Type.....	.15	1.00	3.50	12.00
Paris Golden Yellow—				
New Type.....	.15	1.00	3.50	12.00
White Plume.....	.15	.30	1.05	3.50
Celeriac.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50



White Plume

SUGAR or SWEET CORN

First Introduced in 1830—Then One Variety.

One Pound of Seed to 100 Yards. Twelve Pounds to the acre.
Seventy to Ninety-five Days from Planting to Edible Condition.

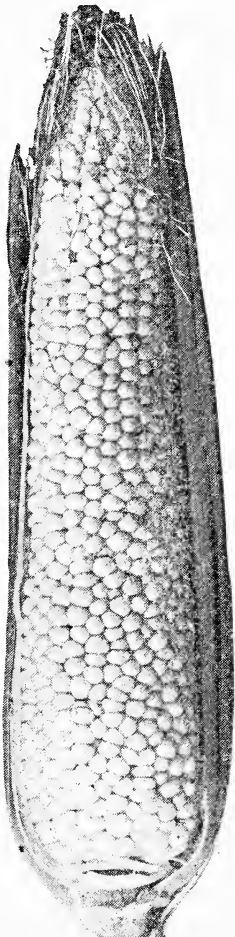
No one having a garden of over 150 square feet should be without a few hills of Sugar Corn. Picked a few minutes before eating is very much more luscious than any that can be bought in the grocery store. It deteriorates very rapidly, an hour's time making a great difference. In our opinion the best early corn, although not a Sugar Corn, is Landreths' Earliest Table or Early Beverly. The best early varieties are Crosby, Mammoth White Corey and Golden Bantam. The best medium early variety is Howling Mob; the best late varieties are Stowell's Evergreen, Country Gentlemen, Landreths' Sugar and Landreths' Money Maker.

Black Mexican—78 Days

Stalks about 6½ to 7 feet high. Length of ear about 8 inches. Usually 8-rowed. Dry seed black or purple, with flat grain. A second early variety. When young, kernels very white, exceedingly sugary. As sweet, if not sweeter, than Golden Bantam.

Charlevoix—68 Days

An excellent early yellow grained Sweet Corn. Ears 7 inches long, 12 rowed, short grain, very



Country Gentlemen

sweet and tender. Few days earlier than Golden Bantam. Remains in good edible condition longer. It is becoming very popular with the home and market gardeners as the ears are longer than Golden Bantam and have twelve rows instead of eight.

Country Gentlemen or Shoe Peg—82 Days

Stalk 6½ to 7 feet. Ears slim, about 8 inches long. Grains, long and irregular, very narrow. Considered by many one of the best Corns for family garden. One of the most popular varieties used by Commercial Cannery. The silk on Country Gentlemen ears is always very red, and it can easily be distinguished by this feature. If planted in succession the later ones will produce a wonderful crop until frost.

Early Crosby—74 Days.

Height of stalk about 4½ feet. Ears 6 to 7 inches long. Grains amber color and very short. One of the most reliable for early gardens. Recommended as an opener for the season. Used almost entirely in northern localities on account of its earliness. Very popular variety with the Maine cannery.

Early Mammoth—75 Days

The most popular early, long, slim eared variety on the market today. Ears 7 to 9 inches long of 10 to 12 rows of excellent quality. The superior quality of this sort warrants it being planted in every home garden.

Evergreen, Bantam or Golden—80 Days

A second early, one of the latest introductions to the Sugar Corn family. It is a cross between Golden Bantam and Evergreen. In reality it combines the good qualities of each. Ears are golden yellow in color. Some think it will take the place of the famous Stowell's Evergreen. Height of stalk 7½ to 8 feet, ears thick, 7 to 8 inches long.

Evergreen Early White—78 Days

Height of stalk 7 feet. Slightly slimmer and shorter stalk than Stowell's Evergreen. Broad, vigorous green foliage. Ears about 7 to 8 inches long, with 14 or more irregular rows. Very deep, white grains.

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs
Black Mexican.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Charlevoix.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Country Gentlemen.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Early Crosby.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Early Mammoth.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Evergreen, Bantam or Golden.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Evergreen, Early White.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80

SUGAR CORN—Continued**Evergreen, Long Narrow Grain—80 Days**

Narrow grain selected from Evergreen, very popular, especially with Canners, because of the length of grain. Same habits as Stowell's Evergreen.

Evergreen, Stowell's—80 Days

Height of stalk about 7½ to 8 feet. Ears about 8 inches long. Very white, deep, narrow grains, 14 rows on the cob. This is the standard variety of Sugar Corn, more of this Corn being sold than any other Corn. It is most popular for home, or market gardeners. Very productive and tender.

Golden Bantam—70 Days

Height of stalk about 4½ feet. Grains golden yellow, rather short. Ears about 6 inches long, generally 8 rows. Very hardy. It can be planted earlier in the Spring, in damper soil and colder weather than any other variety of Sugar Corn. Exceedingly sweet. When ready for table use,

it is a creamy yellow. Very popular everywhere, and growing in popularity every day.

Golden Giant—78 Days

This variety is in reality an improved type of Golden Bantam, from which variety it was developed. The ears are 7 to 9 inches long, containing ten to twelve rows of grains which are long, broad and orange in color. Cobs very small. Is a very desirable variety, which will increase in popularity.

Golden Sunshine—66 Days

This is a decided improvement on the Golden Bantam, being the earliest of all the varieties of this type. It matures several days earlier than the best strains of Golden Bantam and is of a much more delicate, sweeter flavor. The ears are 7 inches long and 10 to 12 rows, with stalks about 5 feet tall.

Howling Mob—78 Days

Ears about 7 inches long. Height of stalk 4½ feet. Large broad grains. A popular variety for early Summer planting as it ripens a little earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, and is not so liable to be caught by frost.

Kendel's Giant or Mammoth White Cory—75 Days

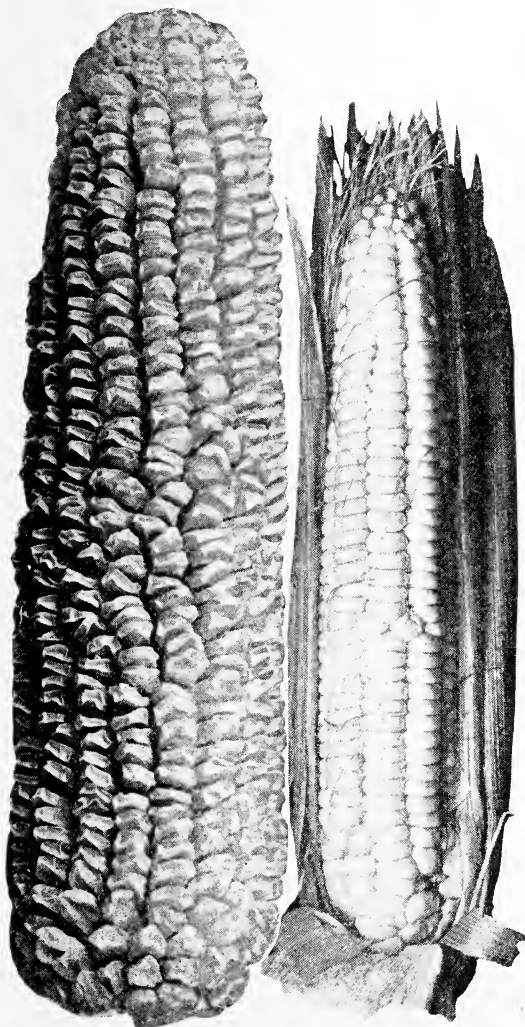
This is considered by many the best large eared early true Sugar Corn variety. Ears are 7 to 8 inches in length, usually ten rowed, with white grains of excellent quality. A superior early variety for any garden.

Landreth's Money Maker—100 Days

Late, consequently demands early planting. Best Sugar Corn in existence. Grains large, broad and shallow, set close on the ear, averaging 8 to 12 rows on the ear. Cobs long and thin, being less than half the diameter of cobs of other sorts of Sugar Corn. Produces never less than two attractive ears to the stalk, generally three, sometimes four and therefore well named. The stalks are unusually thick, stocky, and very stiff; consequently, rarely blown over by heavy winds. The plant is strong in foliage, very close-jointed, and rises to the height of 6 to 6½ feet. The ears remain in milky condition longer than any other variety. Consequently it remains edible longer than any other kind, and contrary to the general rule it is as good or better when old than when quite young. Nothing equal to it for sweetness and delicious quality.

Landreth's Sugar—84 Days

Height of stalk 7 to 8 feet. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, set low, large, and well filled. Two or three ears on every stalk. Grains narrow and deep, somewhat similar to Evergreen but smaller. Ears remain long in edible condition, which is a very great advantage.



Stowell's Evergreen in Seed State

Money Maker

	¼ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Evergreen, Long Narrow Grain.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Evergreen, Stowell's.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Golden Bantam.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Golden Giant.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Golden Sunshine.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Howling Mob.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Kendel's Giant.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Landreth's Money Maker.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Landreth's Sugar.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20

SUGAR CORN—Continued

Late Mammoth—87 Days

One of the strongest growers of the Sweet Corns, having stalks 7 to 8 feet long which usually produce two ears from ten to twelve inches long, with very white, tender sweet kernels. This late variety produces the largest ears of any of the Sweet Corns.

Long Island Beauty—85 Days

A large eared variety, having small tight grains. It is a cross between Late Mammoth and Stowell's Evergreen and retains the good qualities of each. The best large eared, late variety of Sugar Corn. Ears 9 to 10 inches long.

Minnesota Extra Early—71 Days

A very popular early sort, stalks about 6 feet tall, producing one to two ears 7 inches long, with eight rows of very broad white tender grains of excellent quality.

Premo—70 Days

One of the best early true sugar varieties, producing ears 7 to 8 inches long, 8 to 10 rows of white rather shallow grains of excellent quality.

The Vanguard—75 Days

This is a very superior strain from the well-known Howling Mob. Its superiority consists in being several days earlier, its excellent quality and evenness in maturing—the entire field being ready for pulling at practically the same time.

Whipple's Early Yellow—70 Days

A meritorious new yellow sweet Corn. Stalks 6 feet or more in height. Ears 12 or 14 rowed, 7 to 8 inches in length. Matures a few days before Golden Bantam.

White Cory or Early Mayflower—72 Days

A first early Sugar Corn. Height of stalk 4½ feet. Ears about 5 inches long.

SWEET GARDEN—NOT TRUE SUGAR

Adams Extra Early or Early Burlington—64 Days

Height of stalk about 4 to 4½ feet. Ears about 5 to 6 inches long, some set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition early in the season. Stands cold, damp ground better than Early Sugar Corn. Valuable on account of its hardiness and earliness.

Adams Early—68 Days

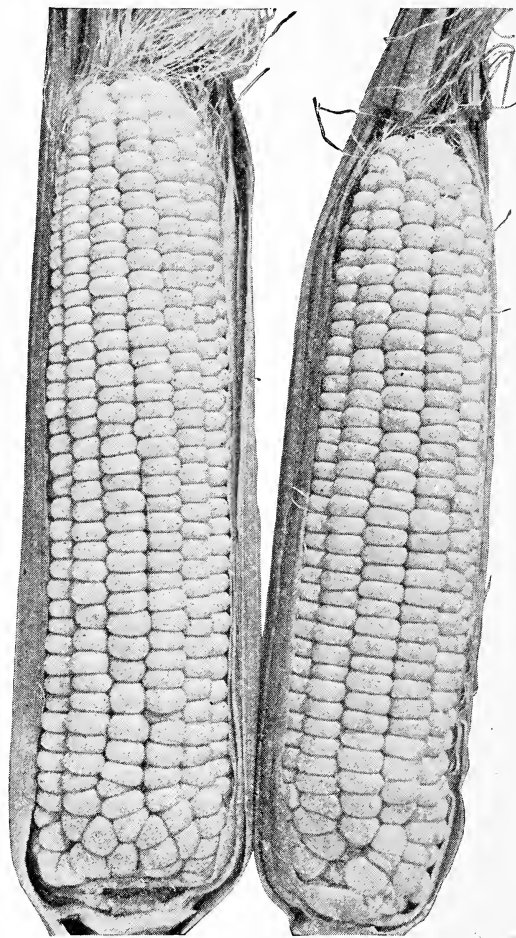
Height of stalk about 4½ to 5 feet. Ears about 6 inches long. Very similar in every respect to Adams Extra Early, except a taller stalk, 4 days later, and slightly larger and longer ears.

Landreth's Earliest Table or Early Beverly—60 Days

A flinty grain which enables it to be planted very early in cold wet ground. Height 4 to 4½ feet, producing ears within one foot of the ground. A valuable substitute as an early variety, not a Sugar Corn, but a sweet table Corn of rare excellence.

Trucker's Favorite—80 Days

The Roasting Ear of the Progressive South. Similar to Adams Early in general appearance, but later. 7 to 8 feet tall. Ears 8 to 10 inches long, 12 to 14 rows. It can be planted earlier than Sugar Corns, for it can withstand the cold ground in early Spring. If you like roasting ears order this variety.



Stowell's Evergreen

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Late Mammoth.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Long Island Beauty.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Minnesota Extra Early ....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Premo.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
The Vanguard.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Whipple's Early Yellow....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
White Cory.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Adams' Extra Early or Early Burlington.....	.20	.30	1.35	2.40
Adams' Early.....	.20	.30	1.35	2.40
Landreth's Earliest Table	.20	.35	sold out	
Truckers' Favorite.....	.20	.30	1.35	2.40

Sow 15 pounds to the acre, or
about 1 bu., 56 lbs. to 4 acres

FIELD CORN

Originally a native of North and South America and was grown in Peru centuries ago.

No farmer or seedsman is offering a better or purer stock of Field Corn than Landreth's. With the exception of Hickory King and White Eureka, every ounce of Field Corn offered in this catalog is produced within ten miles of Bristol, Bucks County, one of the famous corn counties of Pennsylvania. It is all grown from the best hand selected, tipped and butted stock which we can select from the various fields which are being grown for us in the neighborhood. No Corn is superior, and few stocks offered, are equal.

Bristol Early Yellow—100 Days

Height of stalk 8 to 9 feet. Color of seed light yellow or lemon, with a white top. Produces long, slim ears, exceedingly productive, very fine quality. 12 to 14 straight rows on white cob. Kernels broad and set

very closely. Produces particularly well on poor ground. In some sections, called Poor Man's Corn.

Early Canada—85 Days

Height of stalk about 7 feet. Kernels of a glazed yellow, considerably lighter in color than the Pennsylvania Long Yellow Flint. A very desirable Corn to plant in Northern Latitudes.

Eureka White—130 Days

This Corn is grown for us in Virginia. The strain which is very popular in New England for fodder or ensilage will not mature hard seed as far North as Pennsylvania. It produces a very tall, leafy stalk, is claimed by many to be the best fodder Corn or Ensilage Corn in the market, but we think the Snow-flake better as it is 10 days earlier. Grains and cob white, rows usually regular. We recommend only for fodder or ensilage.

Golden Beauty—About 120 Days

Very showy. Height of stalk about 9 to 10 feet. Ears 9½ to 10 inches. Grains very broad, deep rich golden yellow color. Cobs red, quite similar to Golden Dent, but the kernels much more shallow. Usually 8 rows. One of the handsomest and broadest grain Golden Dent Corns on the market.

Golden Dent—About 110 Days

Very showy. Named from its bright Golden Yellow color. Very prolific and an excellent Corn for anyone to grow. Height of stalk 10 to 11 feet. Ears 10 to 11 inches long. A large kernel, longer but not so wide as Golden Beauty. 14 to 16 straight rows on a red cob. Color of seed glossy yellow.

Lancaster County Sure Crop—110 Days

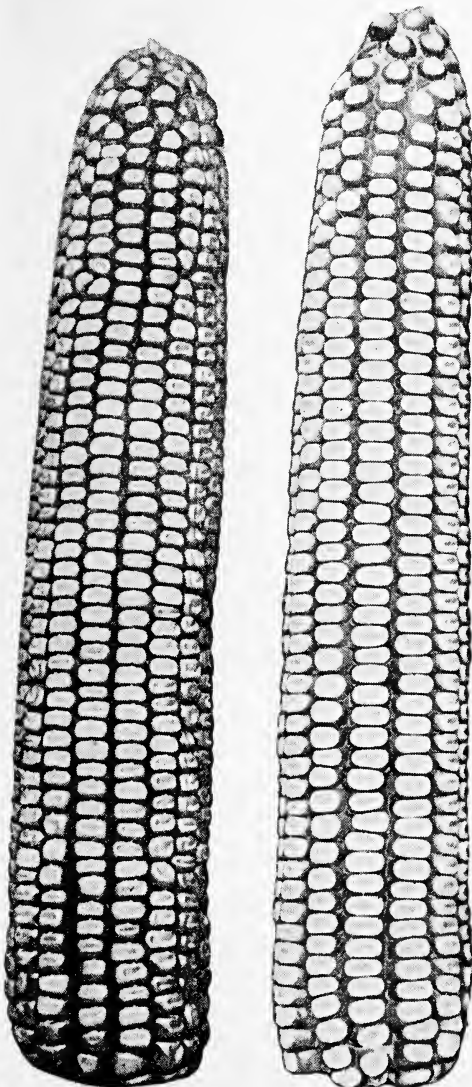
A dent—yellow on top, orange on sides, set close, resembles Golden or Yellow Dent, only ears are longer and slimmer, early to ripen, 14 straight rows on a red cob. A good cropper, excellent for silos.

Leaming—105 Days

A very productive early red cob Corn. 14 to 18 rows. Ears 9 to 10 inches long, not so long as Golden Dent. Top of kernel bright, unglazed yellow, body of kernel dark yellow and glazed. Germ very pronounced. Popular in New York and Penna.

Old Cabin Home or Hickory King—125 Days

Height about 10 feet. Ears about 7 to 8 inches long, 8-rowed, straight, small diameter. Kernels glazed white and extraordinarily broad.



Lancaster County Sure Crop

Bristol Early Yellow

	¾ bu.	½ bu.	1 bu.
Bristol Early Yellow.....	1.15	2.10	3.75
Early Canada.....	1.15	2.10	3.75
Eureka White.....	1.25	2.25	4.00
Golden Beauty.....	1.25	2.25	4.00
Golden Dent.....	1.15	2.10	3.75
Lancaster Co. Surecrop.....	1.15	2.10	3.75
Leaming.....	1.15	2.10	3.75
Old Cabin Home.....	1.15	2.10	3.75

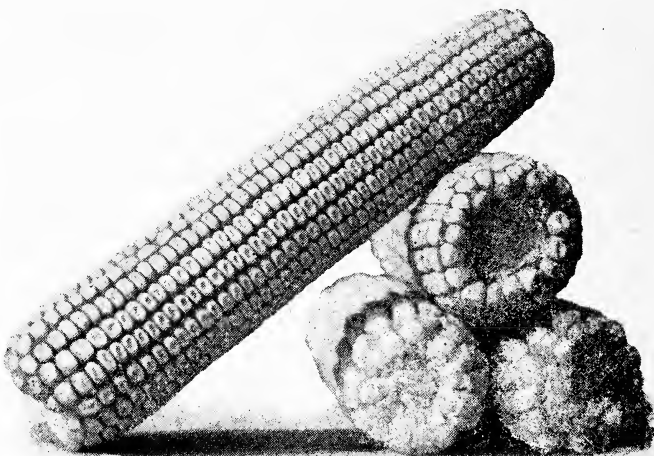
FIELD CORN—Continued

Penna. Long Yellow Flint or 8-Rowed Yellow—90 Days

Height 9½ to 10 feet. Very early, often used to replant by farmers to assure them of getting ripe Corn before frost. Cobs white, slim, 11 to 12 inches long, always 8-rowed. Kernel flinty, hard and glazed.

Snowflake or Boone County White—120 Days

A pure white grain, dented crown. Height of stalk 10 to 11 feet. Ears have tendency to grow high on the stalks. 18 straight rows on a white cob. White glazed with dull white cap. Popular in the cotton states. This is the best ensilage Corn on the market. Will ripen in New York where White Eureka does not.



Snowflake

White Dent—120 Days

Very similar in all respects to Snowflake, except that all grains are dented, while Snowflake is inclined to have many gourd seeds.

	¼ bu.	½ bu.	1 bu.
Penna. Long Yellow.....	1.15	2.10	3.75
Snowflake.....	1.15	2.10	3.75
White Dent.....	1.15	2.10	3.75

POP CORN

Golden Queen—115 Days

Height of stalk 6½ to 7 feet. Two to three ears on a stalk. Length of ear 5 to 7 inches. Practically identical in every way to the Plain White, except that the grain is a golden cream color, which gives it somewhat of a field corn flavor.

Japanese or Australian Hulless—95 Days

This is a dwarf growing sort, producing an abundance of very thick short ears 3½ to 5 inches long. These are closely set with narrow tight grains somewhat resembling White Rice. The grains are hullless which makes them when popped the most tender of any pop corn on the market. Once tried will never be discarded.

Plain White or White Pearl

Height of stalk 7 to 8 feet, length of ear 5 to 7 inches long. Grain smooth and round. Not quite so popular as the Rice for popping purposes, but preferred by growers, as it does not hurt the hands as Rice does when husking.

White Rice—110 Days

Height of stalk 7 to 8 feet. 2 to 3 ears on a stalk. A handsome, very prolific variety of White Pop

Corn. Ears 5 to 7 inches long. Grains long and pointed, somewhat resembling rice, from which it takes its name. This variety is considered the best variety of Corn for popping purposes.

	¼ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Golden Queen Pop Corn.....	.15	.25	1.15	2.00
Japanese.....	.20	.30	1.25	2.40
Plain White.....	.15	.25	1.15	2.00
White Rice.....	.15	.25	1.15	2.00

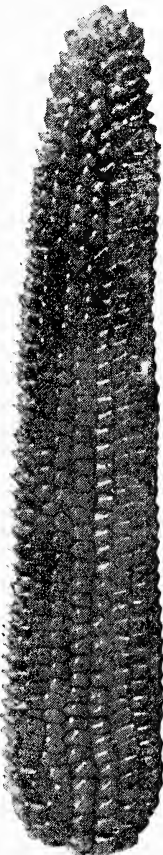
GENTLEMEN:

We are pleased to advise that our Mr. Heckle planted the sample of your new Stringless Red Valentine Bush Beans and we had fine results. In fact he was very agreeably surprised as this is really a Stringless Red Valentine Bean and has real merit.

We intend to make a specialty of it in our 1931 Catalogue, and will devote good space to the variety.—**Russell-Heckle Seed Company, Memphis, Tenn.**

Many other seedsmen as well as Agricultural Experiment Stations have tried out Landreth's Extra Early Stringless Red Valentine. They pronounce it absolutely stringless and a very good cropper.

We maintain a large staff of experts who will be glad to answer your problems. Give us a trial order, profit by our experience, and be convinced there is no superior to Landreth's.



Rice Popcorn

CHICORY or SUCCORI

Sometimes Called French Endive

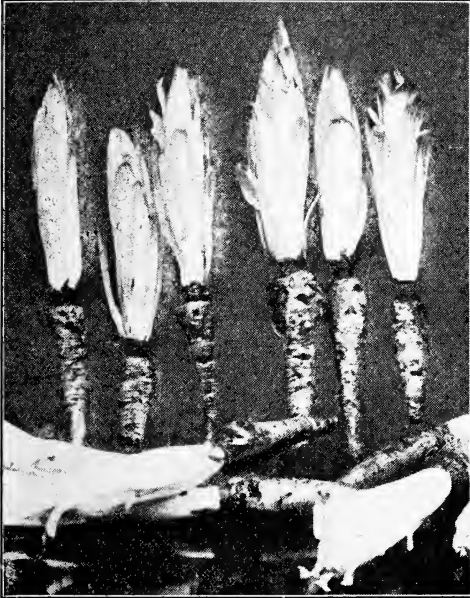
Plant Four Ounces to 100 Yards of Row.

Large Rooted or Coffee

This variety should not be confused with the Witloof sort which is used as a salad, for this is but little used as such but is cultivated for its roots which when dry are used as a substitute for coffee.

Witloof or Brussels Chicory—80 Days

The leaf resembling a head of Cos Lettuce, large, thick and stems tightly folded against each other, the heart bleached like Celery. Very popular in Europe and growing in demand in America.



Witloof Chicory

COLLARDS

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A Loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family.

A Hardy and Excellent Vegetable for Winter Use.

Georgia Southern or Creole—80 Days

Cabbage greens. The leaves can be blanched white as Celery and made tender by enveloping from the top downward each plant with a large paper or muslin bag during its late growth. Stems long, 2 to 3 feet, white or golden, can be grown in sections where Cabbages do not thrive.

CORN SALAD—Sometimes Called Feticus.

Sow Ten Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Broad-Leaved (Large Seeded)—40 Days

Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. For quick growing sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn. Height 4 inches.

CRESS**Broad-Leaved—45 Days**

Leaves not cut. A form of Salad much used abroad.

Curled or Pepper Grass—40 Days

Cut leaved, used for flavoring and as a Salad.

Upland Cress—Gray Seeded—60 Days

Very much resembles Water Cress not only in habit and appearance but in texture and flavor as well. It is rapidly taking the place of Water Cress where running streams are not available. It is a very fast grower and easily cultivated, it will grow in any soil and will produce an abundance of leaves even in a very dry season. Flavor quite spicy, appetizing.

Water Cress—50 Days

A favorite dressing for dishes and a desirable form of Greens. Will only thrive well when the roots are submerged in water, grows best along banks of small running streams.

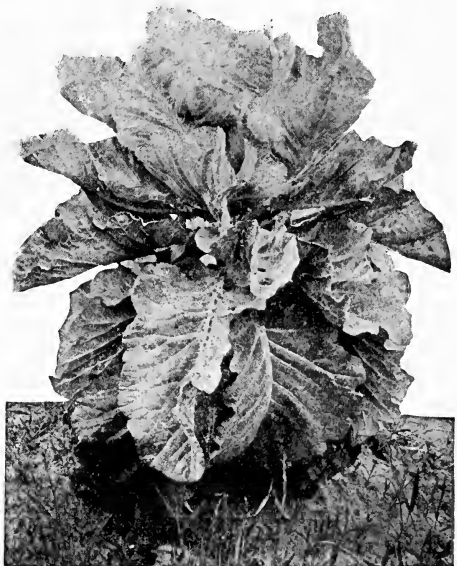
DANDELION**Cabbaging or Improved Thick Leaf—50 Days**

An improved type of an old-fashion plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad, thick-leaved, dark green. Sow and cultivate same as Lettuce. Tie up the same as Cos Lettuce or shelter from light by inverted pots or board covering.

French Garden—45 Days

A good sort, but not so strong in growth as the Cabbaging, but much better than the common wild sort; not so erect, leaves broader, less curly and not so vivid a green, blanches easily.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Chicory, Large Rooted ....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
Chicory, Witloof.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Collards, Ga. Southern....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Corn Salad, Broad Leaved ..	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Cress, Broad Leaved.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Cress, Curled.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Cress, Upland.....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
Cress, Water.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.50
Dandelion, Cabbaging.....	.10	.90	2.85	9.50
Dandelion, French Garden ..	.10	.35	1.05	3.50



Georgia or Creole Collards

CUCUMBER

Origin not positively known but thought to be from India.

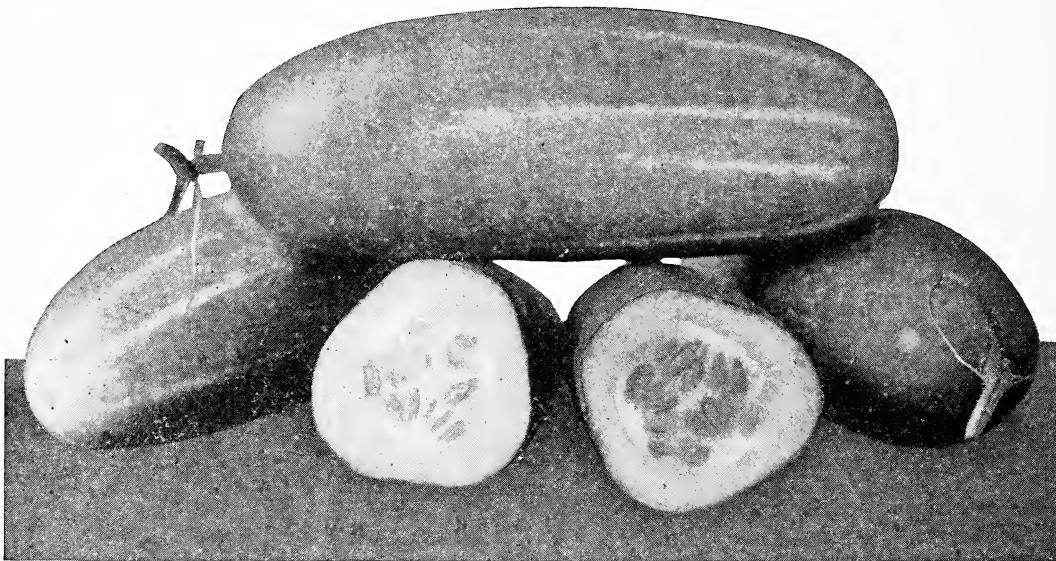
Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Matures in 50 to 70 Days from Sowing, According to Season and Year. A Good Crop Cannot be Grown on Thin Soil.

For early use plant in hills 4 x 4 feet, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom and for a succession sow in drills at 5 feet when the Apple is in bloom. For pickles plant in August to get 3 to 4 inch fruit in Sept.

Among many people the phrase **white spine** is not understood. The spines on the cucumber are of two kinds, white and black. They have nothing to do with the outside color of the cucumber for they are simply the little prickly white or black projectiles on the skin of the fruit.

A good crop of Cucumbers, when gathered of pickling size, produces from 100 to 174 bushels to the acre. A bushel contains about 300 pickles. The pickles should be slipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine.

Pickles properly prepared will keep five or six years. The method of salting pickles as pursued in New Jersey is as follows: To a cask of 120 gallons' capacity, take 4 quarts of salt, and mix in 2 gallons of water. Place the solution in the bottom of the cask and put in the green pickles after washing. To each 2 bushels of pickles put into the cask, add 4 quarts of salt and continue until cask is full. Place the head on the cask with edges trimmed off to permit of a rise and fall on the top of the pickles, and on the top of the head or lid place a weight of 20 to 25 pounds. If there should be any leakage of the liquor, replace it by a solution of 4 quarts of salt to 2 gallons of water, keeping all the pickles submerged, salt should not be stinted.



Arlington White Spine

Always Green—70 Days—It stays green

The greenest of the Long White Spine Varieties. Hardy, large fruited, excellent shape, that is, uniform from end to end. Of extended or long drawn out period of picking and of very favorable reputation among Market Gardeners. Always to be picked out in a competitive trial as one of the best. Used most extensively in Florida to ship North.

Arlington White Spine—70 Days

A cucumber that for years was the standard of perfection of White Spine types. It is grown extensively by market gardeners and is equally desirable as a family garden sort. Fruit long, slim and attractive, thicker than Early Fortune, same diameter all over, rather chunky.

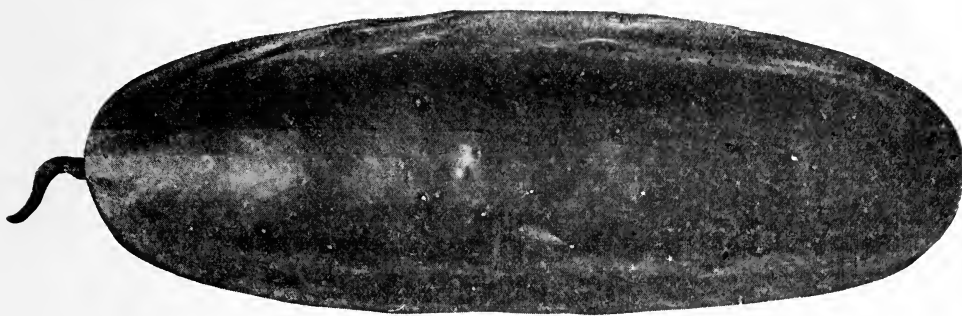
Boston Pickle—50 Days

A very productive variety. Very robust in growth. Dark green, and paling to light green at tip. Warty and black spined.

Chicago Pickle—55 Days

Sometimes called Westerfield Pickle. Vine vigorous, foliage broad. Fruit rounded form, choice green color with smooth skin and few spines. A very desirable variety for pickles.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Always Green .....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Arlington White Spine .....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Boston Pickle .....	.10	.15	.35	1.15
Chicago Pickle.....	.10	.15	.35	1.15



Jersey Pickle

CUCUMBER—Continued

Davis Perfect White Spine—70 Days

Here we have a Cucumber of intensely dark green skin, a shy producer of seeds. Flesh very white. Fine for slicing. A most desirable variety for both family and market garden cultivation. Always dark green skinned and smooth, showing its hothouse origin.

Early Cluster—50 Days

An early sort. Fruit borne in clusters of two or three, from which it gets its name. The fruit is short, bright green, crisp and tender. Is good for slicing as well as pickling.

Early Fortune White Spine—70 Days

An early long, slim, well-shaped white spine, of a deep green color, retaining green color longer than most other sorts. Very productive. The quality sold by Landreth is not surpassed by any other Cucumber bearing this name. Very choice and of celebrity as a shipper. One of the best; plant with the utmost confidence.

Jersey Pickle—60 Days

A short black-spined, productive sort, having the reputation of ripening better than any other variety and of holding its color. Early Spring sowing will develop fruit of pickling size 2 to 3 inches, in 60 days. Good green color at stem, and paling to light yellowish green at tip. Distinctly showing 9 ribs with warts, and black spines.

Klondike White Spine—70 Days

A handsome white spined medium early sort. Very dark color and an excellent slicer. Fruit often grows 10 inches in length and usually of uniform shape. Color is very dark green slightly striped with white at ends. Hot sun does not seem to affect this Cucumber as much as some others.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Davis Perfect White Spine.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Early Cluster.....	.10	.15	.35	1.15
Early Fortune White Spine.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Jersey Pickle.....	.10	.15	.35	1.15
Klondike White Spine....	.10	.15	.40	1.25



Landreth's Extraordinary White Spine

Landreth's Extraordinary White Spine—70 Days

So very superior in every particular to the ordinary stock of White Spine as not to be classed with it, either in quality or price. Vine a strong grower, foliage broad leaved, deep green, close-jointed. Does not sunburn. Blooms early and sets fruit in every blossom; consequently very prolific. Fruit 13 inches long. Gherkins or pickles can be gathered in 50 days. Large fruit of fine color for slicing can be pulled off in eight weeks. An extraordinary fine variety of White Spine. It is unsurpassed as a shipping Cucumber, and is our own development.

Long Green Improved or London—70 Days

Vines very vigorous and productive. One of the best, if not the best, variety for slicing and salting. A very shy seeder; consequently, hard to get farmers to grow for seed, but very prolific, black spines. A universal favorite and we believe more largely sold than any long green cucumber on the market. Hardy and disease resistant, fruit somewhat pointed at the ends with warts particularly on stem end. See photograph below.

Long Green Turkey—80 Days

A shy producer of seed but highly recommended to all who put up their own pickles. Fruit is long, dark, slim, showing a tendency to make a small neck at the stem end.

New Hybrid White Spine—70 Days

This is identical to Clark's Special and Woodruff Hybrid. The size and shape are approximately the same as Early Fortune, possibly an inch longer and slightly thicker. It is later than early Fortune and not as heavy a cropper. It is particularly desirable because of its intense dark green color and its excellent shipping qualities.

Short Prolific or Green Prolific Pickle—50 Days

A short-vined, short-fruited, productive variety, producing fruit for pickling in a comparatively short time. Black Spine, an abundant bearer, highly recommended for pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Short vine admits planting in rows as close as 2½ feet.

Snow's Prolific Pickle—52 Days

In appearance of fruit a variation of the "Short Prolific Pickle," but considerably longer in vine than "Short Prolific," which was given its name because of its exceedingly short vine. The fruit



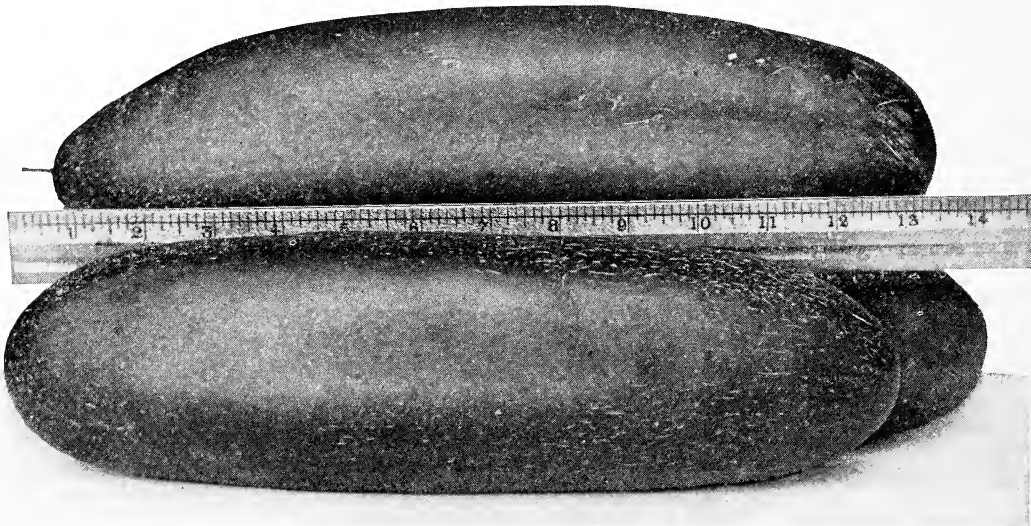
Snow's Prolific—Pickling Size

of "Snow's Prolific" is more uniformly even in diameter from end to end, small, early, dark green, both ends blunt. The "Snow's Prolific" has a reputation of being more productive than any of its class and in every way suitable for bottling, consequently used to a very large extent by the best pickle houses. It is really a famous variation. The seed of "Snow's Prolific Pickle" is more universally used than any other pickling variety. Our stock is selected with the greatest care.

Gherkin, Burr or West India Gherkin—50 Days

A round, prickly Cucumber. Used for pickles only. The seed gets very hard; consequently, before planting, it should be soaked well as it takes it so long to sprout under ordinary conditions. Form of fruit resembling a horse chestnut burr.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Landreth's Extraordinary White Spine.....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
Long Green Improved.....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
Long Green Turkey.....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
New Hybrid.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Short Prolific.....	.10	.15	.35	1.15
Snow's Prolific.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Gherkin.....	.10	.20	.55	1.75



Long Green Improved or London

EGG PLANT

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Matures for Table in 125 Days After Sprouting.

Egg Plant is a native of Africa, called years ago in the Southern States "Guinea Squash."

In this fruit, we have one of the finest garden fruits on the market. Plants are a little difficult to raise, owing to the fact that the seed germinates slowly and should always be started in a hotbed, or on a window ledge. After the plants show two rough leaves they should be transplanted 3 to 4 inches apart to give them room to develop, so that after they have gotten sturdy they can be planted in the open garden. If the ground is rich with proper fertilizer and with care, it will not be difficult to produce first-class fruit five to six inches in diameter.

About 4,000 plants are required to set an acre. The plants will produce an average of 4 to 5 fruit—sometimes 10—weighing 5 to 6 pounds. Our selection of seed is taken from the best fruit that can be grown and we have no hesitancy in recommending our seed as unsurpassed. Years ago, the vines of all varieties of Egg Plant had spines, or thorns, but by constant selection, the growth of Spines have all been eliminated.

Black Beauty—125 Days

This variety is earlier than the Landreths' Large Round Purple, but it is one-third smaller. Just as good and claimed to be a quicker seller in the market, owing to the fact that the color is black, and it does not lose its color. Do not confuse the Black Beauty with the old Black Pekin as it is twice as large.

Florida High Bush—130 Days

We cannot recommend this variety nearly as highly as we do the Landreths' Large Round Purple, or Black Beauty, although it is very popular in the Southern States. The fruit is not as large nor as round as the New York Improved. Vines considerably taller, more vigorous, and a continuous bearer.



Landreths' Large Round Purple

Landreths' Large Round Purple—130 Days

This selection is decidedly the best type of Egg Plant that we have been able to secure after many years of selection. It is productive and vigorous, the fruit often reaching a weight of 10 to 12 pounds. Fruit may be described as chunky, broad at the bottom, and flattened—diameter nearly equal to the length. Color when grown on soil of proper quality a deep purple, often appearing almost black, although not as black as the Black Beauty. The soil has much to do with the depth of color. Single bushes of this variety on good soil often reach a diameter of three feet, and produce 8 to 10 large fruit.

Black Beauty

Pkt., .10; oz., .50;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.65; lb.,
 5.50

Florida High Bush

Pkt., .10; oz., .45;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.50; lb.,
 5.00

Large Round Purple

Pkt., .10; oz., .50;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.65; lb.,
 5.50

New York Purple

Pkt., .10; oz., .45;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.50; lb.,
 5.00.

Discretion Should Be Used in Purchasing Seed

Seed buyers are on the safe side if they buy from well established dealers, but are on the unsafe side if they purchase from dealers of little reputation.

This is recognized in the purchase of one thousand other things, and there is no reason why it should be different with Seeds, as Seeds it must be remembered transmit their qualities, be they good, bad or indifferent.

The disappointments with bad Seeds are not only in the case of unvital Seeds, that is Seeds which grow say only 50% or less, but in the variations of kinds intended, as a late sort for an early sort, a stringy for a delicate or tender sort, a variety deficient in sugar, a sort early to decay, a sort of unproductive quality. Any of these or many more defects may ensue, breaking up the gardener's designs for his garden.

Before purchasing your Seeds ascertain whether the party from whom you purchase cultivates or owns a Trial Ground; this is most essential if one wishes reliable Seed.

New York Purple—130 Days

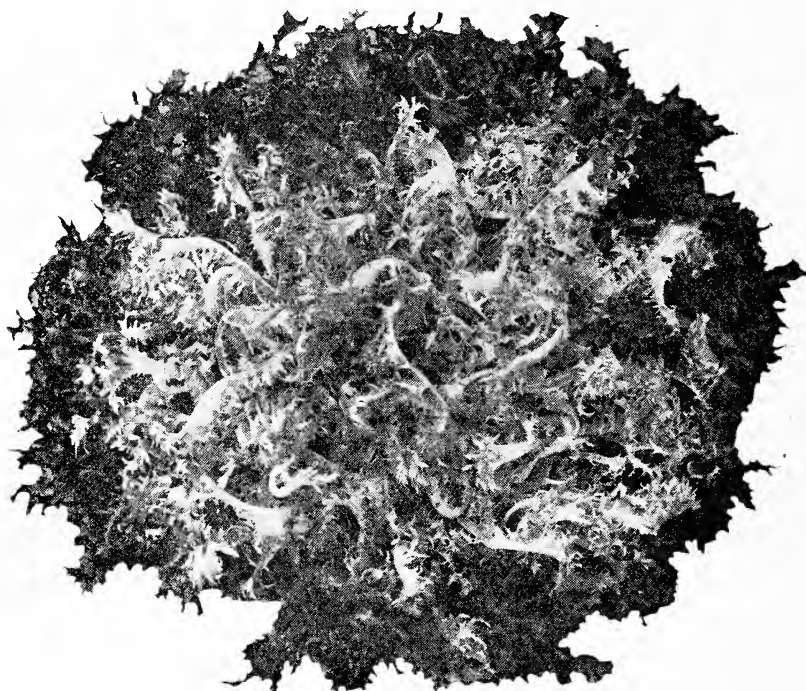
This is probably the oldest and best known variety on the market today. It is early and produces four to six very large fruits of excellent quality. We list it as we have demands for it, although we prefer any one of the other three varieties listed here.

ENDIVE

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost and replant to within 60 days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows 2 feet apart, and thin the plants to 8 inches. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with a pot to blanch the salad. This is one of the most palatable Vegetables which can be used as a salad as well as a garnish to table vegetables. Endive, when grown properly and bleached with care, is one of the best salads that can be grown. Few people appreciate its value until they have eaten properly bleached Endive grown by a gardener who knows his business. This fine vegetable is a native of China and Japan.

Endive can be eaten uncooked in salad forms or boiled like Spinach, a distinct flavor and very agreeable when bleached. It is of rapid growth, highly esteemed and may be sown, except in Winter, at all seasons of the year. The plants are of rosette shape and can be tied up and bleached pure white like Celery. Especially desirable as a Winter salad. Popular with Market Gardeners.



Giant Green Curled or Ruffick Endive

Broad-Leaved Batavian or Escarolle—30 Days
Foliage broad and flat—deep green leaves with thick midrib, that is exceedingly palatable when well bleached. Stands dry weather better than any other sort of Endive. We believe that this variety is unsurpassed for salad when it is bleached by an experienced gardener.

Giant Green Curled or Ruffick—30 Days
This variety is sometimes called Oyster as in the Eastern States where Oysters on the shell are exhibited, it is frequently used as a garnish to display them. This is a hardy growing variety, with deep green leaves. When tied up these plants of red

footstalks bleach white very quickly. It is a great favorite with those who desire a curly Endive.

White Endive—35 Days
A variety of white or light-colored leaves. More delicate than the large green curled. Less astringent than the green. Is slightly easier to bleach than the green curled. Used extensively for a decoration as well as a salad.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Broad Leaved.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Giant Green Curled.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
White.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50

LANDRETHS' GRASSES OF PROVEN QUALITY



A section of the sixty grass tennis courts at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Pa., taken during the 1930 National Girls' Championships. Many of the World's Champions play on these courts. The turf was produced from Landreths' Lawn Grass Seed.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

There is no greater asset to any building than a well-kept lawn. Some cheap mixtures help to produce weeds and no end of work, money, and time is required to eradicate them. Landreths' Lawn Grass Seed contains only the best fancy re-cleaned grasses, free from weed seeds, inert matter and chaff. These mixtures contain a number of different grasses properly blended by experts to produce a vigorous growth of permanency and beauty during the Spring, Summer and Autumn.

In planting allow 125 pounds per acre and 1 pound for 300 square feet. For renovating old lawns only half this amount is necessary. In most localities grass seed is planted extensively from March until the end of June and from the 15th of August until October. A lawn will provide no end of pleasure if you treat it fairly. A bushel of Landreths' Lawn Grass seed weighs 20 pounds.

Extra Special—This grass mixture produces the finest possible lawn. It contains a large proportion of Bent Seed and is entirely formed with perennial grasses. 65c per lb., \$55 per 100 lbs.

Superior—This mixture is specially recommended where a wonderful green sod is desired on poor soil. The grass blades are thin and dark green in color. 55c per lb., \$45 per 100 lbs.

Landreths' Never Die—This is one of the best known grass seed mixtures on the market today. It has a far reaching reputation for quality and excellency in every way. 45c per lb., \$40 per 100 lbs.

Fairmount Park—This is a quick growing grass seed mixture which forms a heavy, thick turf. It is particularly popular for the lawns in public parks, buildings and city squares. 40c per lb., \$35 per 100 lbs.

New York Park—This mixture is particularly popular with builders. It is free of noxious weed seeds and is a very quick growing tough grass suitable for any climate. 35c per lb., \$30 per 100 lbs.

Shady Place—This mixture contains various grasses which grow in the shade. The earlier in the Spring this is planted the better the results obtained, as the roots will be established before the trees take away strength. For Autumn planting it is best to seed about September 20th. 55c per lb., \$45 per 100 lbs.

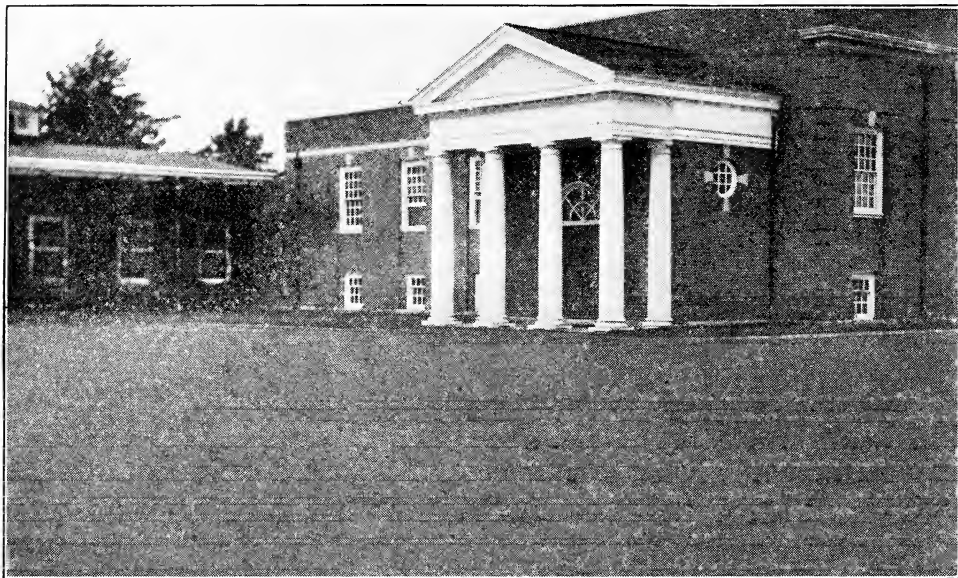
Terrace—People often find it hard to get grass to grow on hills and steep slopes. The grasses used in this mixture are long rooted and will cling to the sides. For best results plant when the ground is moist and when rain is not expected in the near future. 50c per lb., \$45 per 100 lbs.

Southern Winter—Used extensively in the South where it produces a heavy sward. 45c per lb., \$35 per 100 lbs.

Pasture Grass—Contains sorts producing *permanent*, dense and deep-rooting turf of inviting, sweet and nourishing quality. 35c per lb., \$30 per 100 lbs.

Special Mixtures made up according to your own formula without extra charge.

LANDRETHS' ATHLETIC TURF SEED



A practice putting green grown from Landreths' Seed.

SPORTS TURF

There is no superior to Landreths' Athletic Turf Grass Seed Mixtures. It is important to have grasses which have long, tough roots that will withstand sharp spikes and cleats. Landreths' Mixtures do not contain clover unless ordered specially. In preparing these mixtures we have consulted numerous experts and groundsmen including the well-known Mr. George Woolley of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, who has had over thirty years' experience with Davis Cup Competition and National Championships.

BASEBALL, FOOTBALL, AND SOCCER

Popular—A mixture which will withstand the hard and steady wear from cleats and spikes. The grasses contained are hard and durable. They produce a good green sward for the outfield, infield, gridiron, and soccer field. 50c per lb., \$40 per 100 lbs.

TENNIS AND GOLF

Landreths' Ruffwear—This mixture contains a number of grasses properly blended to withstand the hot dry spells of August and the rainy Spring season. It is the sportsman's delight as it remains green during the entire playing season and is just made for rough wear. Used on all parts of the tennis court and on the golf course Fairway. We recommend our POPULAR Mixture for the golf course Rough. 60c per lb., \$50 per 100 lbs.

Bloomsdale Velvet—No one ever complains when putting on a green sown with Landreths' Bloomsdale Velvet Mixture. It is smooth, lasting, continually green and contains the finest bent grasses. 85c per lb., \$75 per 100 lbs.

Miniature Golf Mixture—"Pigmy" Golf has hit the Country with full force. To meet the demand for the proper turf, Landreth has formed a mixture which will grow very fast and withstand constant use. Real grass between holes is a big asset to the Miniature Course. 45c per lb., \$35 per 100 lbs.

THE BENTS

(These prices may vary slightly in accordance with the Grass Seed Market.)

South German Mixed (*Agrostis stolonifera*)—This is possibly the most popular putting green bent. It is a rapid grower and spreads very quickly. It will withstand hard usage and thrives in most soils. This mixture is made up of several of the finest strains of bent grasses. 20 lbs. per bushel; 5 lbs. per 1000 square feet; 100 lbs. per acre. \$1.20 per lb., \$115 per 100 lbs.

Rhode Island or Colonial (*Agrostis canina*)—A very good grass for acid soils. It is used extensively for lawns and putting greens. It is uniform in color and does well in sandy soil. 20 lbs. per bushel; 100 pounds per acre. \$1.10 per lb., \$100 per 100 lbs.

Prince Edward Island (*Agrostis tenuis or capillaris*)—This seed is Certified by the Canadian Government on Prince Edward Island and comes to us in sealed bags. It is of very high germination and vitality. The grass is dark green in color, uniform in texture, grows upright, spreads by short underground rootstocks and makes an ideal lawn or putting green. 20 lbs. per bushel; 5 lbs. per 1000 square feet. \$1.60 per lb., \$140 per 100 lbs.

If you desire any special formula or information in regard to turf or turf management, ask your dealer to write us and we will give your request our immediate attention.

GRASSES

(These prices are subject to market change)

Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*)—15 lbs. per acre. 35 lbs. per bu. Used very extensively in the South. It is not very hardy North of Washington, D. C. Perennial. 60c. per lb., \$55 per 100 lbs.

Canada Blue Grass (*Poa compressa*)—Lawns 60 lbs.; Pastures 28 lbs. per acre. 14 lbs. per bu. For general use inferior to Kentucky Blue. Superior, however, in dry, shady or impoverished soils. A good pasture grass. Perennial. 60c. per lb.; \$55 per 100 lbs.

Chewing's New Zealand Fescue (*Festuca chewings*)—40 lbs. per acre. 24 lbs. per bu. This grass succeeds in all kinds of soils. Used extensively in athletic mixtures. Perennial. 70c. per lb., \$65 per 100 lbs.

Crested Dog's Tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*)—40 lbs. per acre. 21 lbs. per bu. Produces a quick growth of short grass. Used extensively for lawns and pastures. Perennial. 40c. per lb., \$35 per 100 lbs.

Italian Rye (*Lolium italicum*)—40 lbs. per acre. 24 lbs. per bu. Quicker maturing than Perennial Rye. Very popular in the South. Good for a quick hay crop or for lawns. Annual. 25c. per lb., \$22 per 100 lbs.

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*)—Lawns 60 lbs.; Pastures 28 lbs. per acre. 14 lbs. per bu. Used a great deal for lawns. It produces a good, nutritious pasturage. It is slow growing and we suggest that some Red Top be sown with it in lawn grass. Perennial. 60c. per lb., \$55 per 100 lbs.

Meadow Fescue or English Blue (*Festuca elatior*)—40 lbs. per acre. 24 lbs. per bu. Sometimes known as Evergreen Grass. Does well in pastures and lawns. Perennial. 30c. per lb., \$28 per 100 lbs.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*)—28 lbs. per acre. 14 lbs. per bu. One of the most valuable pasturage and hay grasses. Perennial. 40c. per lb., \$35 per 100 lbs.

Perennial Rye (*Lolium perenne*)—40 lbs. per acre. 24 lbs. per bu. Succeeds as a pasturage, hay or lawn grass on almost any soil. It is very quick growing. Perennial. 25c. per lb., \$23 per 100 lbs.

Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*)—40 lbs. per acre. 14 lbs. per bu. Very popular for putting greens as it forms a close, rich sod. 65c. per lb., \$60 per 100 lbs. Perennial.

Finest Fancy Recleaned Red Top or Herds Grass (*Agrostis alba*)—20 lbs. per acre. 32 lbs. per bu. Very popular with the Golf Clubs. Good for lawns and excellent with a little timothy for pastures. Biennial. 45c. per lb., \$40 per 100 lbs.

Red Top or Herds Grass, Ordinary (*Agrostis alba*)—25 lbs. per acre. 14 lbs. per bu. Grows best on rich, moist soils. Excellent for hay or permanent pasture. Biennial. 25c. per lb., \$22 per 100 lbs.

Rough Stalked Meadow (*Poa trivialis*)—60 lbs. per acre for lawns. 30 lbs. per acre for pastures. 14 lbs. per bu. A splendid dark green grass and adapted for shady places. Perennial. 65c. per lb., \$60 per 100 lbs.

Sheep Fescue (*Festuca ovina*)—14 lbs. per bu. Lawns 60 lbs.; pastures 30 lbs. per acre. An excellent pasture grass with a tendency to grow in tufts. It withstands heat and dry weather. Perennial. 40c. per lb., \$35 per 100 lbs.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*)—15 lbs. per acre. 45 lbs. per bu. A very popular quick growing hay crop. Often used with Red Top for pasturing but is not good for this purpose alone. Perennial. 20c. per lb., \$17 per 100 lbs.

CLOVERS

White Dutch Clover (*Trifolium repens*)—10 lbs. per acre for pastures. 60 lbs. per bu. Used extensively in lawns. We recommend including in this planting 10 lbs. of some perennial grass, such as Orchard, Blue or Meadow Grass. Perennial. 65c. per lb., \$60 per 100 lbs.

Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*)—12 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Perennial. 35c. per lb., \$33 per 100 lbs.

Crimson or Scarlet (*Trifolium incarnatum*)—20 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Annual. 25c. per lb., \$22 per 100 lbs.

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*)—20 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Perennial. 45c. per lb., \$40 per 100 lbs.

Alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*)—12 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Perennial. 40c. per lb., \$35 per 100 lbs.

CANARY BIRD SEED—Landreth offers an unusual-ly fine lot of Mixed Canary Bird Seed.
Per Lb. Carton, 20c.

PARROT SEED—Per Lb., 15c



KEEP OFF THE GRASS

When you purchase your Landreth's Lawn Grass Seed ask your dealer for one of these very attractive colored signs. They are given away with grass seed purchases. Size 9 x 7 inches.

HERBS (ALL AROMATIC)

One Ounce to Ten Yards of Row.

These impart a strong, spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with an * are perennial, and when once established may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seed very carefully in seed-beds about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals, or such as come to perfection the first year and die. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

Anise—55 Days

An annual plant, 14 to 16 inches high. Root and leaf somewhat like celery.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.55.

Borage—60 Days

2 to 3 feet high, coarse growth. Cucumber flavor. Flowers star shaped, blue. Foliage very fuzzy.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Caraway—60 Days

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. This herb is cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery. Fine green foliage, similar to carrot.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Chervil, Curled—60 Days

Stem 16 to 18 inches high. Leaves slight, very much divided. Of a light green color. Leaves aromatic. Used for seasoning in salads.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Coriander—50 Days

Seeds used for confectionery. 24 inches.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Dill, Mammoth—70 Days

The seeds used in flavoring preserves very largely, also for flavoring pickles. Plant small, feathery; flowers like a mixture of Fennel and Mint. 12 inches.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Fennel Florence—60 Days

An annual, low growing, thick set plant. Usually eaten boiled. Flavoring somewhat like celery.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.50.

Fennel Sweet—60 Days

Thick set. Tall. Leaves large and finely cut, the plant almost forming a head with a wide, straight interior. 24 inches. Seed head shaped like that of a Parsnip. Very small foliage resembling Dill.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.50.

Lavender—60 Days

Height about 24 inches. Seed slow to germinate. Used for scenting clothes.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

*Sage—70 Days

Long leaves, gray or silvery in color, strong grower; used for seasoning. Produced in profusion. 12 inches.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., .90; lb., \$3.00.

Summer Savory—60 Days

Used for flavoring, fine foliage, flowers small purple.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00

Sweet Basil—60 Days

Tall, light green. Very aromatic. Used for seasoning. Very productive in foliage. 18 inches.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00.

*Sweet Marjoram—70 Days

Small foliage, mouse-eared. Used for seasoning.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

*Thyme, English—70 Days

Used for seasoning. Small wiry foliage. Dark dull green. 8 inches tall.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

*Thyme, French—70 Days

Common French or Narrow Leaf Thyme. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

KOHL-RABI

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Two Pounds to Acre.

This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to leaf. The enlarged stems take the globular form of Turnips. They are in season during June, July and August, or at periods when Turnips are not good. Try them when the balls are no larger than a silver dollar. They will be found very appetizing.

The Kohl Rabi is a turnip shape swelling of the stem, in the shape of a ball, the size of a large orange—this occurs near the surface of the earth—these balls when the size of an egg make a very excellent vegetable having the combined flavors of Cabbage and Turnip.

Green or White—Large Rooted—80 Days

A field variety for cattle, three times as large as the table sort.

Purple Vienna, 60 days

The bulb of this variety is purple. It should be cooked when not over two inches in diameter. In maturity it develops for use with the White Vienna.

White Vienna, 60 days

Very choice stock. Short-leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture when used young, not over two inches and symmetrical in form.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Green or White.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Purple Vienna.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00
White Vienna.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00

KALE OR BORECOLE

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.
About 50 Days to Produce a Crop Suitable for Cutting.

Native of Europe about 2000 B. C.

This is a very valuable plant for greens. A curly loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family, of hardy character and succeeding on almost any soil.

Sow in the early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf, again in the early Autumn. Drill in rows of 2½ feet and thin to 8 to 10 inches, according to vigor of variety. It is a great favorite in the Southern States and is grown very extensively at Norfolk, Virginia, for shipment to the Northern markets during January and February.

Bloomsdale Double Extra Curled—50 days

A superior sort, being very curly, very dark green, so short stemmed that it rests practically on the ground, broad spreading and far denser in foliage than any other sort. Plants broader than a bushel basket and seeming to hug the earth. More hardy than Dwarf Curled Scotch, passing unharmed through the severest winter as far north as Philadelphia. 9 inches high. Why continue to grow the Yellow Green Curled Scotch Kale or the Blue

Green Flat-leaved Dwarf German Kale, often termed Philadelphia Kale, when the so superior Bloomsdale Kale can be grown at no greater expense? The Bloomsdale is not a sickly yellowish green as is the Scotch Kale, but a bluish green. The Bloomsdale Kale is more hardy than the Scotch Kale, retaining its good color after cutting and throughout days of transportation, bringing more money when put upon the market because it is more attractive and appears to be fresher all the time because of its dark blue color. It is called by some seedsmen Blue Kale, as they do not wish to advertise our fine Bloomsdale strain developed first by us.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Bloomsdale Double Extra Curled.....	.10	.25	.70	2.25
Dwarf Curled Scotch.....	.10	.15	.35	1.10
Dwarf German or Siberian.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Spring.....	.10	.10	.20	.50

Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk—55 Days

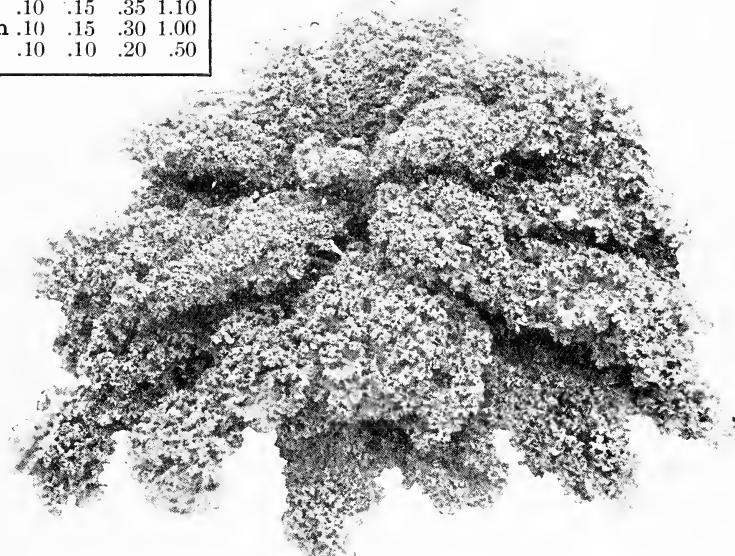
A very favorite sort for garnishing. Foliage yellowish green, very finely curled. An excellent variety of spreading habit, short stalk.

Philadelphia Dwarf German, or Siberian—60 Days

Foliage flat, broad, curled on edges, blue, hardy. Stands a most rigorous Winter. Very vigorous, large leaves, comparatively plain, frequently grown for forage. In some sections, called Sprouts.

Spring—30 Days

This is a smooth leaved variety very often planted for table greens and as a feeding crop for pigs and cattle.



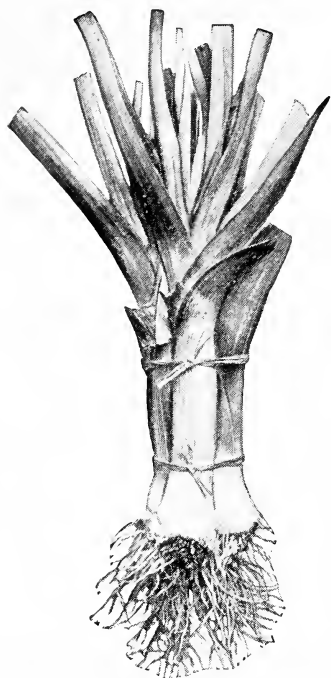
Bloomsdale Double Extra Curled Kale

Q.—What is a culinary vegetable?

A.—It is a plant producing, above or below ground a development of edible tissue, as the bulb of a turnip, the enlarged stalk of a kohlrabi, the head of a cabbage or the half abortive or abnormally developed buds of the cauliflower. A culinary vegetable generally requires cooking to fit it for human food, but not always, as exemplified in the radish, lettuce, cress. A culinary vegetable in the exact sense cannot contain seeds, as it is a product developed previous to inflorescence.

Vitality Tests

Every season in our Greenhouses we make about 50 thousand tests in earth of the Germinative Power of the Seeds used in filling orders. These tests are made of each lot of Seed received at the Warehouse, no matter from what source, and repeated again three months later. All these tests are entered in a separate vitality book; which is consulted before each order is shipped.



Leek

LEEK

A Native of Switzerland.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Eighty-five Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

Sow when the apple is in bloom and again in midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of 2 feet; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at 3 inches apart in the row. Upon the approach of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as celery. Yield from about 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

The Leek in common language may be said to be a cousin of the onion—in flavor it is quite similar. While the onion grows best on dry lands, the Leek flourishes where there is more moisture. The Seed is generally sown in a Seed bed and subsequently transplanted to a more permanent location. It is a strong feeder, frequently growing to twice the size of the largest onion. The edible portion is not the root but an extension upward of the stalk which is bleached like celery, sometimes quite up to a length of twelve inches.

Carentan, 85 days

Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. Very hardy.

Large London or Flag, 85 days

Scotch or Broad Flag—an old standard variety with recurved leaves.

Musselburgh, 85 days

A remarkably large and showy variety. Leaves broad and flat. Very popular.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Carentan.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Large London or Flag.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Musselburgh.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50

LETTUCE

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre.

Lettuce cultivated in Europe since 1562, origin before that unknown.

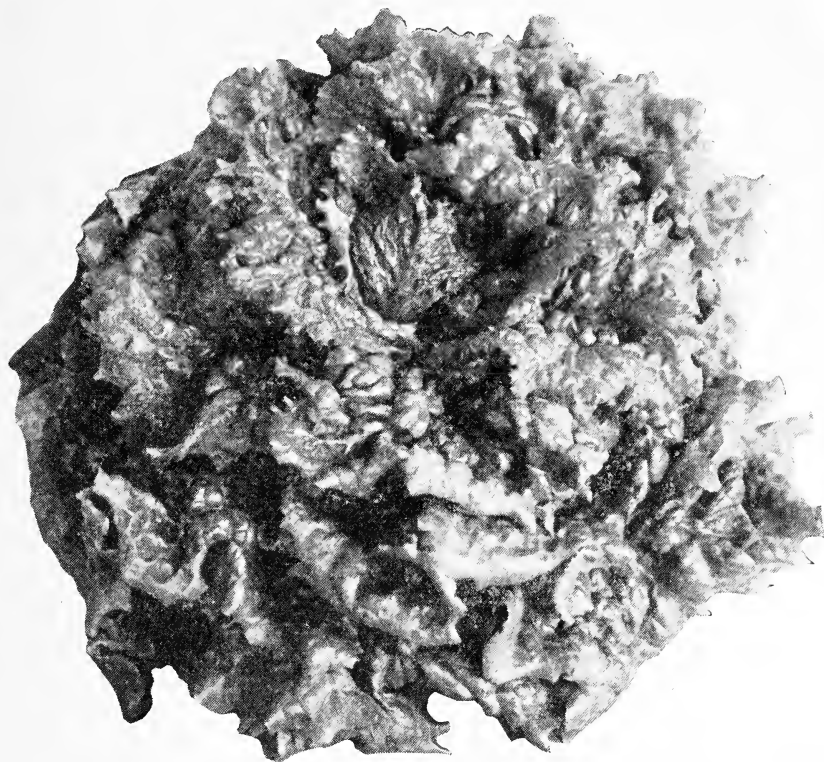
To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seed bed in the September preceding, protect the plants during the winter by a box covered with window sash or with litter. Early in the Spring transplant half into rich ground. The other half force to an earlier development under the sash. Or in early Spring, sow in a hot-bed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills when the Cherry is in bloom; when up a few inches, thin out, leaving plants at proper distances.

White Big Boston—50 Days

This variety resembles Big Boston in appearance except that its outer leaves do not turn red and are smoother than most varieties. It is as productive as the regular Big Boston and is an exceptionally fine lettuce for Market and Private Gardens. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.



White Big Boston



Black Seeded Simpson

LETTUCE—Continued

CUTTING OR LOOSE-LEAVED SORTS

Black Seeded Simpson—40 Days

Black Seed. A standard American variety found in all catalogs. Crisp, yellowish green leaves of large size, grows very quickly, of fine quality. The flavor is excellent; it is the most popular of all the loose leaved sorts. Color of leaves a lighter yellow than White Seeded Simpson.

Curled Simpson or White Seeded Simpson—40 Days

One of the best known and most generally used of the Curled American varieties, of excellent quality, a quick growing, non-heading, crisp sort; leaves light green, crumpled, very similar in appearance to Black Seeded Simpson, only a more golden yellow.

Curled Silesian—40 Days

Similar to Simpson, quite as durable, and a favorite. White Seed.

Golden Curled—45 Days

White Seed. A golden-leaved sort, producing a small head of rare excellence, leaves much fluted on the edges—is a curled, crisp variety, loose, long and pointed. When fully matured the leaves are quite yellow and very attractive.

Grand Rapids—40 Days

Black Seed. One of the leading American non-heading varieties. Curled, crisp, light green, leaves wavy, very much fringed and curly, cultivated extensively in the West under glass. Is very tender when forced and of fine quality, is difficult to

germinate and planters often condemn the Seed as being unvital when it really has a germinative force of 95 in 100.

Prize Head, Satisfaction or American Gathering—40 Days

White Seed. A variety used very extensively in some sections of the United States. A curly, non-heading crisp sort, of medium size with light bronze on the edges. A very rapid grower.

HEADING VARIETIES

Big Boston, Landreth's Extra Select—50 Days

Heads creamy white whether grown in open garden or under glass. Very large, slightly tinged with reddish brown, solid and uniform. White Seed. Seed saved from a selection better than that producing the ordinary stock of Seed. It has a high reputation in the market-gardening sections of Texas and Florida. One of the most generally used varieties. We advise all to plant this excellent strain of Big Boston.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Black Seeded Simpson ....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Curled Simpson .....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Curled Silesian .....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Golden Curled .....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Grand Rapids .....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Prizehead .....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Big Boston Extra Select....	.10	.25	.70	2.25

LETTUCE—Continued

Big Boston—50 Days

White Seed. Popular as a reliable and uniform header; in Europe is generally known as "Trocadero Cabbage"; is a Cabbage head, butter type, finely shaped, globular, medium light green with a slight tinge of bronze on the margin of the outer leaf—leaves smooth, practically no blisters, very hardy and an excellent shipper. The sales of this variety are only exceeded by possibly one other variety.

Brittle Ice—55 Days

White Seed. A strong grower, forming a very large conical, tightly folded head. Its color is distinct, being grayish light green throughout. Is of excellent quality, being crisp and tender. A good shipper.

Bronzed Curled—45 Days

A curly White Seed heading variety. Medium size. Dark brown leaves, very curly at the edges.

Brown Dutch—50 Days

Black Seed. A Cabbage butterhead, medium size, dark green, smooth leaves with deep bronzed edges. A very buttery, strictly cabbaging heading sort of excellent quality.

California Cream Butter—55 Days

Black Seed. A sort sometimes called "Royal Summer Cabbage," thick, large leaves, dark glossy

green, tinged with brown and spotted, of first-class quality, forms good solid head and is a good shipper.

Hanson—45 Days

White Seed. One of the standard varieties of many years, leaves curly with fringed edges, folded so tightly as to make an attractive white interior, very crisp, medium size, light green leaves, heat resisting. Very popular with both kitchen and market gardeners.

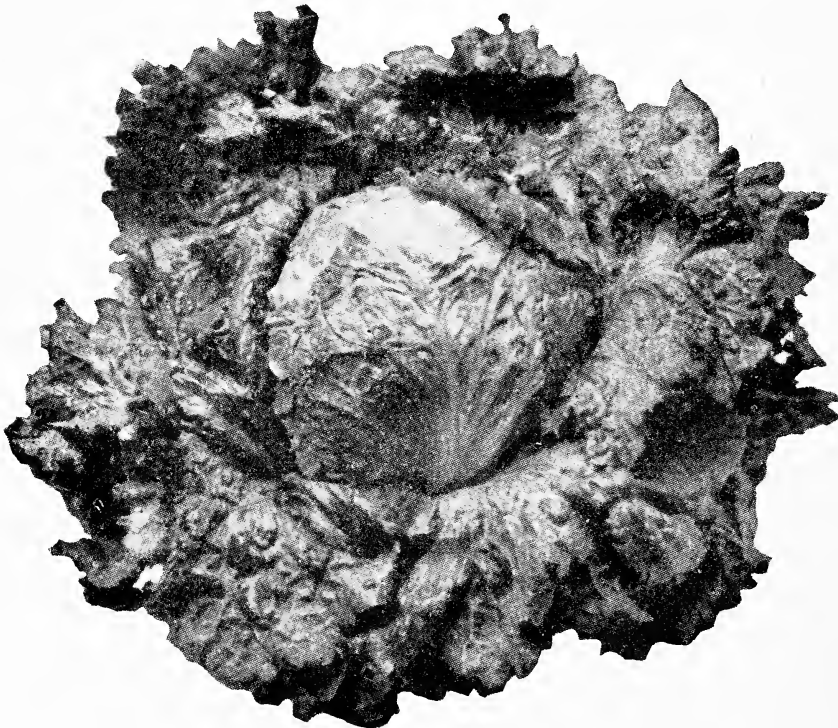
Iceberg—50 Days

White Seed. A curled heading, medium large, crisp, green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown, a sort having outer leaves of strong ribs enclosing an exceedingly crisp and white interior.

May King—45 Days

White Seed. Producing a Cabbage-like head, round and solid, medium size, light green, slightly tinged with brown edges. Is an early and quick grower, extremely good for outdoor culture. A good shipper.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Big Boston.....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
Brittle Ice.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Bronze Curled.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Brown Dutch.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
California Cream Butter ..	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Hanson.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Iceberg.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
May King.....	.10	.20	.55	1.75



Iceberg

LETTUCE—Continued

New York Green, Wonderful or Los Angeles, 60 Days—Erroneously called Iceberg.

White Seed. Possibly the most sought after Lettuce in the market today, certainly the most talked about. Grown in California and Colorado by the thousands of acres, is the crisp, hard Lettuce which is served so extensively on dining cars and in hotels and restaurants. It is a crisp, large heading variety, dark metallic green and slightly curled on the edges, produces the most solid or compact head of any Lettuce in the market.

Salamander or Black Seeded Tennis Ball—55 Days

Black Seeds, forming a large size, light green compact head with a white heart, very tender and crisp, extremely slow to run to Seed, stands heat, one of the most popular American varieties. The sun cannot be too hot for Salamander as it is one of the best, if not the best, heat resisting Lettuces in the market today.

COS LETTUCE

Cos originated on the Island of Cos near Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Green Cos—55 Days

White Seed. Americans familiar with European travel have been delighted with the long, spoon-shaped, narrow leaved Lettuce served everywhere and termed Romain at the hotels, but upon their return home they have not found the Romain in the American markets. Yet, if they have home

gardens, they can grow it themselves to as perfect a condition as observed abroad.

Paris White Cos, Trianon or Romain—55 Days

White Seed. This variety, maturing for table in eight weeks from germination, should be found in every vegetable garden as it is a thoroughly reliable Lettuce. A strong grower and very productive with long, shell-shaped leaves of most excellent quality. It is a self-folder, but when the plant is over half grown, it is best tied up with a soft string or a wisp of grass that the inner leaves may be blanched perfectly white, in which condition they are more crisp and decidedly more palatable than varieties of a Cabbage-heading habit. It is a mystery why it does not displace them, especially as a given amount of ground will produce more than twice the amount of edible leaves than can possibly be obtained from any round-head.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

There are a number of Cos Lettuces; none superior to the white and green—very quick and hardy.

In Europe the entire leaves, the shape of a rabbit's ear, are eaten "out of hand" as they call it.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
New York.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Salamander.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Green Cos.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Paris White Cos.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00

VISIT THE HOME OF LANDRETHS' SEEDS

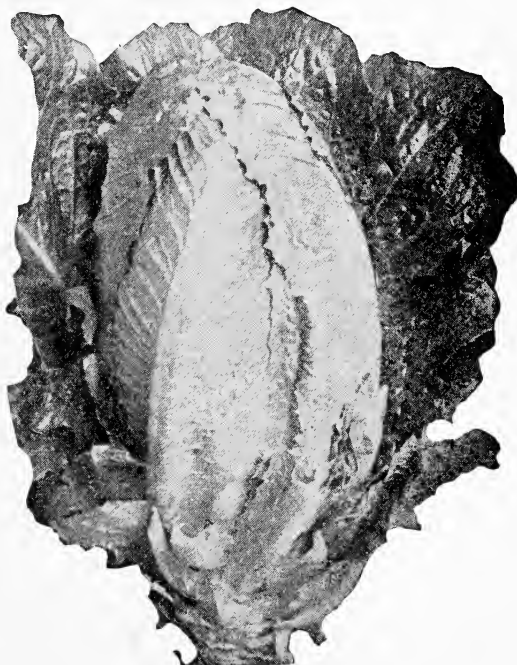
To look over the Bloomsdale Experimental Grounds is like going into a museum, really a valuable education, an opportunity daily afforded to every merchant selling Seeds, or to our customers, either wholesale or retail. All are invited to inspect the plantation and make special memoranda of anything which strikes their attention, be it for good or bad.

Come and look it over.

Get off at Bristol and call at the Office and Warehouse, one minute's walk from the Railway Station, and we will send you out to the Experimental Grounds by automobile.

Do other Seedsmen extend such a practical invitation?

Landreth's Seeds have been for years designated "Pedigree Seeds," being grown from carefully selected parent Seed Stocks, selected year after year; therefore, the approved type is fixed as nearly correct as any vegetable growth can be kept in place, as there exists in all vegetables an inherent disposition to fly off at tangents—a less disposition in the case of crops grown from strictly "Pedigree Seeds"—than from less critical Seed parents. This is a most important trait in Landreth's Seeds. Many other Seeds, no matter how high their germinative forces are undesirable because full of sports, freaks, and misshapen and worthless individual plants. A breeder of any kind of Live Stock will at once understand this.



Paris White Cos

**Four Ounces of Seed to
100 Yards of Row.**

MUSTARD

**Four Pounds to
the Acre.**

In the Spring, when the Pear is in bloom, drill in rows 1 foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Once sown, certain to perpetuate itself.

Black or Brown—30 Days

Used in the garden by those who do not know the advantage of the large leaved varieties. Seed brown. Shoots to seed early. The oldest cultivated mustard.

Bloodsdales Large-leaved—35 Days

Producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long and as broad as the largest Tobacco. These same leaves when size of a man's hand are very tender and admirable as a salad. The leaves when twice that size we recommend for boiling as Spinach. This plant should have a place in every Southern garden. An immense amount of edible and garnishing material can be raised in a very limited space.

Chinese Mustard—45 Days

We see no room for this sort for it is nothing more than the mother variety from which Bloodsdales Large-leaved was selected and bred. It is inferior in many ways to that variety but we list it as there is a demand for it from those who have not tried Bloodsdales Large-leaved.

Giant Southern Curled or Creole—35 Days

Leaves large, yellowish green, much crumpled on the edges and very popular in the South. The most popular Mustard on the market today but not equal to Ostrich Plume. Much more in demand and more productive seeder than the Ostrich Plume.

Ostrich Plume—40 Days

This sort was named and introduced fifty years ago by the Landreths and is recommended as the best Mustard in cultivation today for it is more delicate, curly and ornamental than the Giant Southern Curled, and shoots to seed much more slowly than any other sort. It is sometimes called Fordhook Fancy. The light green, long plume-like leaves very distinct and borne in profusion. As it is a very shy seeder the seed is more expensive than other sorts, which has led some Seedsmen to substitute Giant Southern Curled for the same.

White or Yellow—30 Days

Seeds white and larger than the Brown, similar in habit to Brown, but shoots to seed too early to be valuable. This blended with Brown is what is used to make Commercial Mustard, used on the table.

Mustard Spinach—

Something entirely new in greens. This vegetable, as its name implies, is a mild Mustard with a distinct Spinach flavor. It is a very rapid grower. The first cutting of plants four or five inches long can be made in three or four weeks. Although it should first be planted in the Spring when greens are most in demand, it withstands heat wonderfully. Plantings made in early

make an excellent crop. Try this new plant in your garden.



Leaf of Ostrich Plume Mustard

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Brown Mustard.....	.10	.10	.20	.60
Bloodsdales.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Chinese.....	.10	.10	.25	.75
Giant Southern Curled....	.10	.10	.25	.75
Ostrich Plume.....	.10	.15	.30	.90
White or Yellow.....	.10	.10	.20	.60
Mustard Spinach.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50



Bloodsdales Mustard

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUPE

Cantaloupe is believed to have first come from Africa and was cultivated in the Roman Empire.

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Three pounds to the acre.

Cantaloupes, or Citrons, as they are termed in New Jersey, do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat, or Winter Rye, the sod or straw aerating or keeping loose the soil. No plant is more influenced by the conditions of its growth.

The seed should be planted after corn seeding time or shortly after the apple is in bloom, the hills about 4½ feet in every direction: two shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure being trampled into each hill and covered with earth. Cantaloupes and Cucumbers are often destroyed by lice.

A partial protection is to spray the leaves with Bordeaux Mixture. Cantaloupe vines frequently are blighted by early morning fogs, the leaves appearing afterward as if a flame of fire had passed over the fields.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

Acme or Baltimore—70 Days

A Melon of high repute in Baltimore, where it is known as the Baltimore Citron. It is showy, green fleshed, pointed at both ends, nutmeg shaped, ribbed and strongly netted, which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury.

Anne Arundel—70 Days

A thick, oval melon, a large selection from the Acme, flesh green, sugary, netted and ribbed, and very valuable for family use.

Extra Early Hackensack—65 Days

This Melon is 10 days earlier than the large old-fashioned Hackensack, deeply ribbed, coarse netted, flesh thick, of excellent flavor, flesh green and skin green, slightly tinged with yellow. Nearly round, somewhat flattened in shape. One of the old standbys

Honey Dew—Green Flesh—85 Days

This is a melon known in France as Antipes. Fruits round to oval with smooth, very nearly white skin. Flesh thick, light emerald green when first picked but creamy yellow after stored several days. It is best five or ten days after picking, when the flesh becomes creamy yellow. If picked when slightly green and put in a cool place it will keep from five to six weeks. This is the very popular melon served in Hotels and Restaurants in the late autumn after all other Cantaloupes are over. Best grown in Colorado and California where it thrives in a long season which is required to mature good fruits.

Jenny Lind Small—60 Days

A small early green fleshed variety, of unsurpassed flavor, much flattened at the poles. We believe this is still the best flavored of all Melons. Very little netting, shallow ribs, a large size button at the blossom ends. Recommended for family gardening rather than for the market, as its small size is against it. This is one of the few varieties which has retained its reputation for years, is very hard to equal as to quality.

Knights Early, Sweet Air or Maryland—70 Days

Green fleshed, of excellent flavor, by many considered superior to the Rocky Ford. Same general shape, but smaller, sometimes a perfect globe, completely netted, but not so well netted as Rocky Ford, light ribs, a good shipper, very popular in Maryland with the large grower.

Large Hackensack or Turk's Cap—80 Days

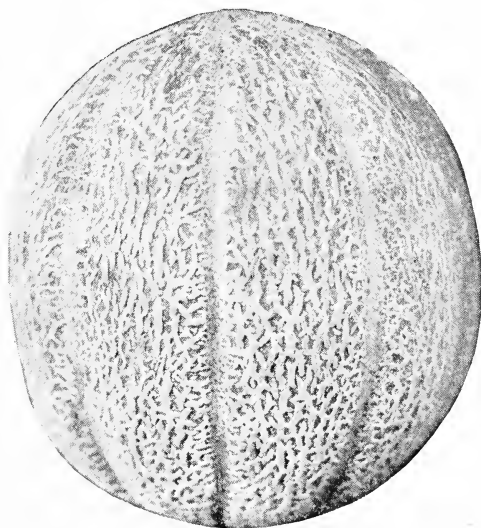
Very large fruit, flattened at the poles, flesh green, a great favorite with the family gardeners. Its large size, however, is against it with Market

Gardeners. It is the best flavored of the very large green Melons, very deeply ribbed and densely covered with a coarse netting. Extensively grown in some sections.

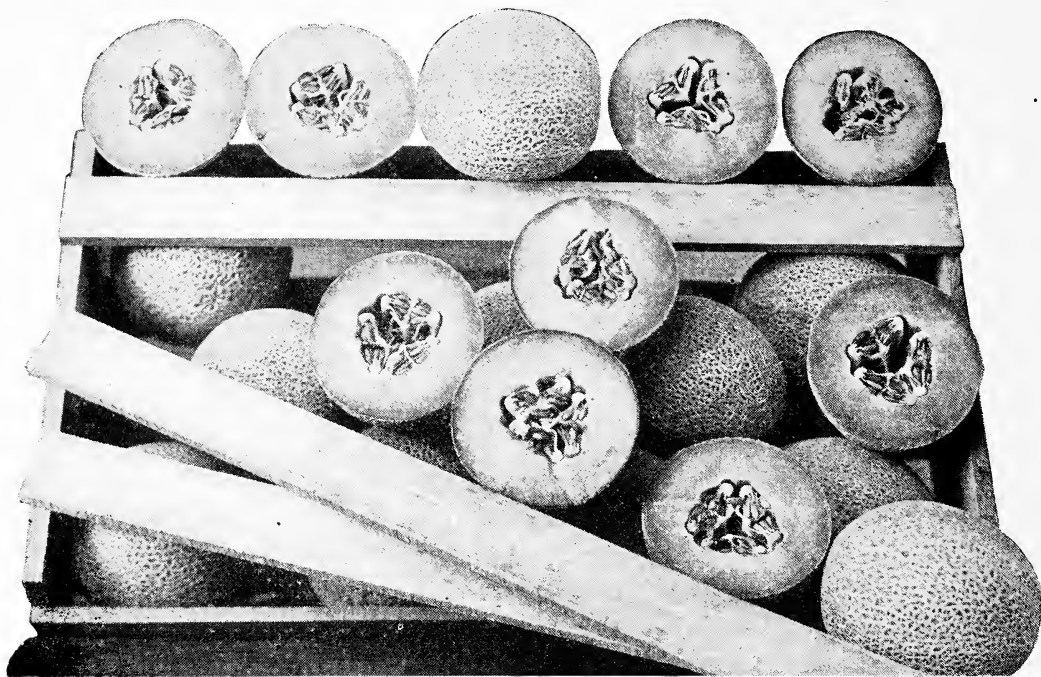
Rocky Ford—Fine Selected—75 Days

Flesh light green. Fruit nearly round, small cavity. Netted all over and free from ribs. This is the greatest favorite in the market today, is more extensively grown than all the other Melons in existence. It varies in type and thickness of skin, according to the fancy of the grower. Is a medium early sort with practically no ribs and intense netting.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Acme or Baltimore.....	.10	.15	.40	1.40
Anne Arundel.....	.10	.15	.40	1.40
Hackensack Early.....	.10	.15	.40	1.30
Honey Dew.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Jenny Lind.....	.10	.15	.40	1.30
Knights Early.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Large Hackensack.....	.10	.15	.40	1.30
Rocky Ford.....	.10	.15	.40	1.30



Knight's Early



Landreths' Rocky Ford, Double Extra Select

MUSKMELON—Continued

Rocky Ford—Landreths' Double Extra Select—75 Days

This seed is saved from hand-selected fruit and is far superior to the ordinary field picked strain of Rocky Ford. Flesh light green and of a delicate spicy flavor. Melons nearly round, very small cavity, uniform in size and shape, netted all over with a fine tracery, no ribs discernible. Our strain of Rocky Ford seed cannot be excelled by any strain in the market, no matter what price is asked. The Landreths' Double Extra Select Rocky Ford is known throughout all the Melon districts, and is in great demand. Four dollars a pound for choice seed is frequently paid by professional Cantaloupe growers, but it is no better than this.

YELLOW FLESHED CANTALOUPE

Banana—80 Days

A melon growing 16 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches thick and distinctly tapering at each end. Lemon colored skin, pink flesh, of very fine texture and delicate flavor. To all who enjoy something out of the ordinary we strongly recommend the trying of this variety.

Defender, Burrells Gem or Ordway Pink—75 Days

A celebrated orange fleshed Melon, one of the best of the Rocky Ford Types. Fruit medium size, oval, showing a slight rib and covered with a grayish netting, the flesh is a deep orange yellow. Small cavity.

Emerald Gem—70 Days

A small, very early Melon, form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, netted, orange flesh, deep

emerald green line under the skin. One of the best for the family garden.

Fordhook—70 Days

A thick orange flesh, small cavity melon, well ribbed and heavily netted. Flat at poles, resembles the Jenny Lind in many respects, except in color. Very popular in New Jersey.

Hale's Best—70 Days

A very early melon. Thick salmon fleshed. Well netted with fairly prominent ribs. 8 to 10 days earlier than Rocky Ford. In great demand as an early shipper from California.

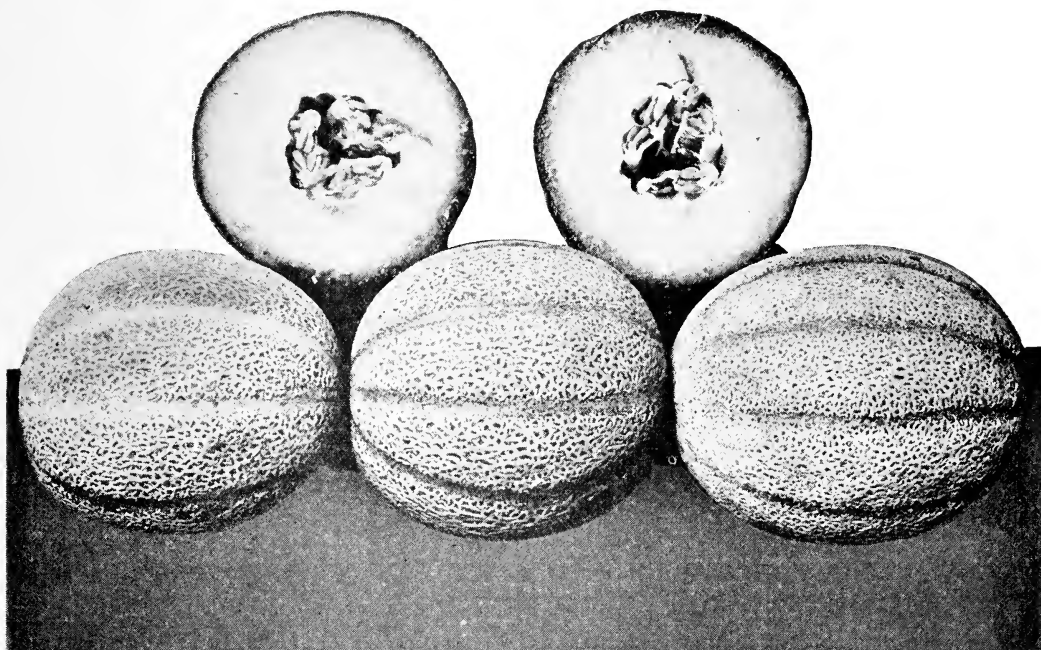
Hearts of Gold or Hoo Doo—80 Days

An orange fleshed, medium sized, almost round shaped, good shipping variety. Fine netting extending over the whole surface, a fine highly colored melon of good shipping qualities.

Osage or Millers Cream—75 Days

Fruit medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with a shallow netting, flesh deep salmon color and very thick, very valuable for home consumption.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Rocky Ford Double Select	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Banana	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Defender	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Emerald Gem	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Fordhook	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Hale's Best	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Hearts of Gold	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Osage	.10	.15	.45	1.50



Hale's Best

MUSKMELON—Continued

Pearly Pink—75 Days

This new variety is one of the best introductions in many years, for it is a sure cropper, of excellent quality and a splendid shipper. It is oval in shape, heavily netted over a dark green surface. Is larger than Rocky Ford, melons weighing close to six

pounds and are very uniform in size, which together with its hard rind and splendid carrying qualities makes it very popular with the shipper. Flesh light pink in color, very fine texture and of superior flavor. Try it as something new.

Paul Rose or Petoskey—75 Days

Possessing characteristics of the Osage, form slightly oblong, distinctly ribbed, slightly netted. Flesh salmon colored.

Pollock No. 10-25—80 Days

The best known today of the famous salmon-fleshed Cantaloupes at Rocky Ford, quite round, heavily netted, no ribs, small cavity, excellent flavor. This variety has a reputation of being the best rust-resistant of any Melon. We cannot praise our stocks of this too highly.

Surprise or Tip Top—80 Days

Very productive, medium size, fruit nearly round although sometimes a little flat, color grayish green, deep ribbed and very little if any netting. Flesh yellow, sweet and of such exquisite flavor that it has put this sort in high favor with the melon specialist, not only in northern New York State, but wherever quality is of prime importance.



Pollock No. 10-25

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Pearly Pink .....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Paul Rose or Petoskey.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Pollock 10-25 .....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Surprise or Tip Top .....	.10	.20	.55	1.75

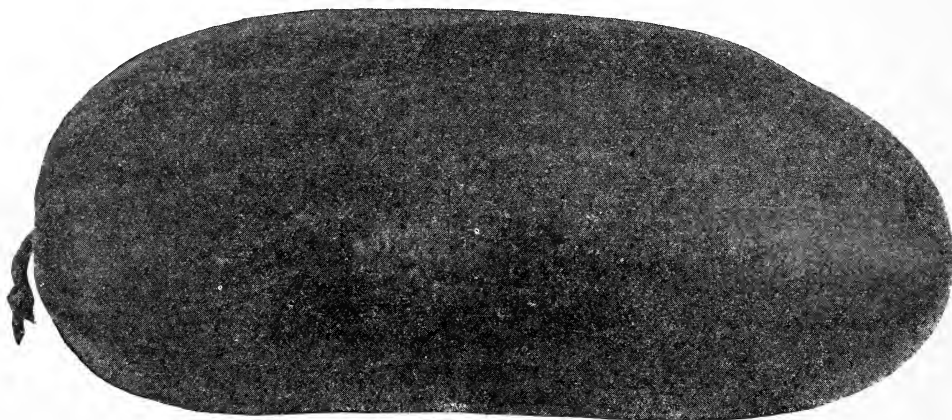
WATERMELON

Native of Central Africa.

Sow in hills 8 feet apart in each direction. 3 ounces per 100 hills; 4 pounds to the acre.

Watermelons do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for their reception by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. When the walnut is in bloom, the seed should be planted in hills at 8 feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth will help wonderfully.

The planter should be prepared with quite 4 pounds of seed to the acre, that there may be a reserve for replanting in case of destruction to the plants by insect depredations or beating rains. One vine alone to the hill should be allowed to retain perfection with 680 hills to the acre, that should produce 2040 first-class Melons. Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed melons remaining in the fields after all the choice fruit has been marketed. Landreths' seed is from mature melons grown especially for seed and not gathered from fields after all the best Melons have been marketed.



Tom Watson

Alabama Sweet—90 Days

Seed a creamy white, mottled with brown, an early, long melon, light green, thin, tough rind, with irregular stripes, good flavor, an excellent sort—grown very extensively in the South for shipping purposes.

Augusta Rattlesnake, Gypsy or Georgia—85 Days

Seed creamy white with black tips. Here we have an old Southern standby, an excellent shipper and ready seller. A long, large, bright yellowish green melon with irregular stripes of very dark green, the ground color marbled with a medium green. Flesh bright scarlet.

Bradford—85 Days

Seed creamy white, similar to The Joe Johnson of years ago, in shape and markings, long, color dark with darker wavy bands. Flesh melting and of excellent quality, some of them resembling the Florida Favorite in markings, but slightly darker green.

Excel—80 Days

Seed black and brown. This is an early and prolific bearer, color of rind deep green with a mottled, darker green stripe. Flesh deep red, solid and crystalline, and a fine flavor, ripened well up to the rind. A most excellent shipping melon. Average weight from 30 to 50 pounds, often 60 pounds under favorable conditions. A good keeper for 60 to 80 days, if not bruised. A large long melon.

Florida Favorite—80 Days

A vigorous, very productive vine, producing large, long fruits which are dark green in color, with irregular mottled stripings of a lighter shade. Flesh very sweet, deep red in color and of excellent quality. Rind is thin but stands up well. Seed white.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Alabama Sweet.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Augusta Rattlesnake.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Bradford.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Excel.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Florida Favorite.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00

WATERMELON—Continued

Halberts Honey—90 Days

Seed creamy white with brown tips. Same as Kleckley Sweet, or a selection from it, about 20 inches long, oblong, form almost equally round at each end, rind dark green, sweet and unsurpassed.

Indiana Sweetheart—90 Days

Seed very dark, marbled with a lighter color, resembling the Round Light Icing, but much heavier and paler in color, golden green, ribbed at stem end with dark green tracing. A good bearer and a reliable shipper.

Irish Gray—80 Days

Color of seed all creamy white. A new melon but badly named. Very popular as a shipper. Fruit long, oval, light gray color outside. Flesh bright red, free from hard centers.

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo—80 Days

Seed creamy white. One of the most sought after melons. No one has a superior stock of this, very valuable melon, than the stock we are offering for your approval. Fruit oblong, about 20 inches in length, rind thin, and always a very dark green, early to ripen, flesh scarlet, sugary and crisp. This melon, by reason of its thin rind, is not as well adapted for shipping as for home consumption, yet it is exceedingly tender, of an excellent flavor and texture.

Landreths' Long Light Icing—80 Days

Creamy white, small seeds, a good cropper, heavy and attractive, of very desirable quality and flavor. Shape long, oval, tapering from blossom end, skin light green, flesh crystalline, undoubtedly one of the best melons on the market today, extremely sugary.

Peerless or Ice Cream—80 Days

Seed white. Not a good shipper, but one of the best for home gardens, fruit long, outside rind light green, finely netted, flesh very tender, crystalline.

Round Dark Green Rind Icing—75 Days

Seeds small and creamy white. The same as the Light Green Rind Icing in every respect, except color of rind.

Round Light Green Rind Icing—75 Days

Seed creamy white. One of the best melons on the market and a great favorite in some sections for its excellent quality; always of a good flavor, of a very thin rind, consequently not a good shipper. Fruit nearly round, greenish-white, marbled or dotted, with light green veins. Fine for family gardens.

Stone Mountain—90 days

Grey Seed. One of the largest melons in cultivation, is early for its large size, almost round, dark green rind, with a slightly irregular darker veining, slightly flattened on the ends; solid scarlet flesh, is a shy seeder. This is a fine melon for home and nearby trade—sweet, tender, juicy, too large and tender for distant shipping. Is growing in popularity and shows signs of out-distancing most other varieties.

Tom Watson—85 Days

Brown, white spotted seed. A long, even, oblong, dark green melon, finely marked all over with a darker green tracery than Kleckley Sweet, slightly longer. Fine variety, flesh deep red, fine flavor, no core, often weighing 50 to 60 pounds, the most popular and the most used Watermelon for shipping purposes on the market today.

Thurmond Grey—78 Days

Seed brown. A selection from Irish Grey but larger. Outside color lighter green. Wilt resistant. Slightly mottled, shape long, thin rind, no cavity, weight average 35 pounds.

Wonder—75 Days

In color it is like Kleckley Sweet. In size, it is long. It weighs sometimes up to 60 pounds. The color of the seeds is white. The texture is fine. The flavor is very superior. In comparison it is most nearly like Kleckley Sweet.

Preserving Citron Red Seed

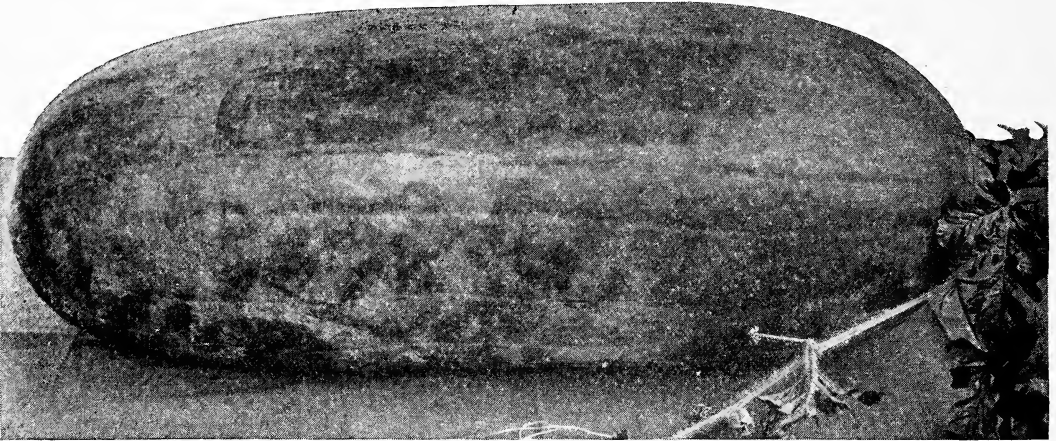
About 90 days. Seeds red and small. A round, small, light and dark green striped melon. Meat a greenish white, used for preserving only. Late to mature, very hardy, and a long keeper.



Stone Mountain

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Halbert's Honey .....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Indiana Sweetheart.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Irish Gray.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Kleckley Sweet.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Landreths' Long Light Icing.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Peerless.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Round Dark Green Rind Icing.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Round Light Green Rind Icing.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Stone Mountain.....	.10	.20	.55	1.75
Tom Watson.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Thurmond Grey.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Wonder.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Preserving Citron Red.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25

WATERMELON—Continued



Early Wonder or Improved Kleckley Sweet

OKRA OR GUMBO

Native of North Africa.

**Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Ten Pounds to the Acre.
Sixty Days from Planting to Maturity.**

Plant the Seed when the apple is in bloom, or slightly before, in hills or drills; if in hills, plant 5 or 6 seeds, 2 feet apart and thin out to two or three plants in each hill, or in drills, 3 feet apart and thin out the plants to 8 or 10 inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot if sown early in cold or wet ground and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is principally used in the South for soup, but it is excellent when stewed. Gardeners in the North make a great mistake in not planting some of this delicious vegetable. As easily cultivated as corn and produces a large crop. Gumbo soup made out of the Okra is unexcelled in delicacy and at the same time most health sustaining because of its mucilaginous character, being an offset to many other dishes not conducive to comfort.

Landreths' Dwarf Stalked Long Green Pod—50 Days

Although growing only 3 feet high this is a very strong, vigorous, very productive grower, sending out many branches. Leaves and pods are very dark green. Pods 5 to 7 inches long, slender, corrugated, very tender and of excellent quality.

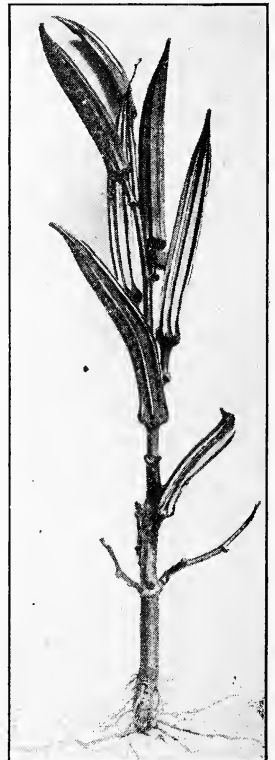
Long White Velvet Pod—60 Days

Height of stalk about 3½ feet, pods greenish white, unusually long, perfectly smooth, often 10 inches long, very slim. Exceedingly productive.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Dwarf Stalked Green Pod.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Long White Velvet Pod.....	.10	.15	.25	.75

Value in Seeds

The Value of Seeds is not shown in appearance. They may be clean, bright, plump, but **worthless**. Seed buying is a matter of **confidence**. Confidence in the Seed Merchant on the part of the planter. The price of the Seed is of little consequence, the quality of the Seed is of great importance.

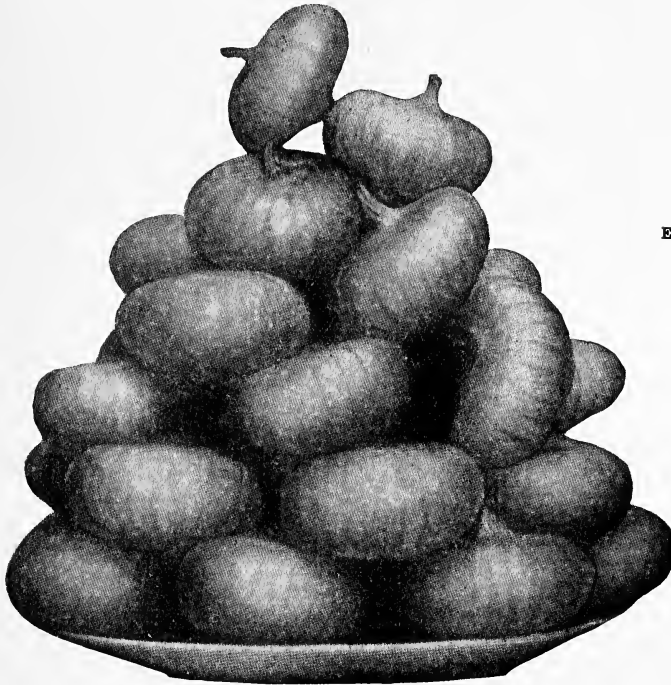


Dwarf Stalked Long Green Pod

ONION

Native of Western Asia in very remote ages.

One-quarter pound of seed will sow a row 100 yards, and 5 pounds of seed is best for an acre, to produce big Onions. 60 to 70 pounds should be sown to acre to produce Sets depending upon vitality. No Onion seed is superior to that offered by the Landreths.



Ebenezer or Japanese Onions

IMPORTED VARIETIES

Bermuda Island Red—60 Days

The distinctive name of this variety is Red, but it is not altogether a red bulb—it is dashed with red on a straw-colored ground. Very early and flat. Mild flavor, resembling the White Bermuda in every way but in color.

Bermuda Island White or Yellow—58 Days

This flat, mild flavored variety is not pure white, but light straw colored. It is possibly two days earlier than Red Bermuda and is more desirable. The most grown of the three Bermuda varieties.

Crystal Wax—55 Days

Named by Landreth in 1888. A half globe sort, absolutely waxy, pure white and crystalline, extremely mild flavor, the best of its type. Very early, the earliest of the White Bermuda types, of great reputation in Texas. It is a very attractive Onion, both as a set and for the table.

RED VARIETIES

Southport Red Globe—130 Days

A very desirable main crop, purplish red, globe shaped, with a very smooth glossy surface, a large producer and an excellent shipper and keeper. The most showy because highest color. Very salable in the market. Grown extensively in New England.

Red Wethersfield—110 Days

The standard red variety for many years and most popular in the East, where large crops have been grown for years for shipment. The bulbs are broad and flat. The flesh is a light purplish red. Very productive and an excellent keeper. The seed of this Onion is used very extensively for growing Onion Sets as well as large Onions.

WHITE VARIETIES

Bloodsdales Extra Early Pearl—65 Days

In many respects the most remarkable Onion under cultivation, growing with a rapidity of a summer radish. Nine weeks from sowing to maturity. The bulbs are pearly white, waxy, translucent, in form flat and broad, with a slight corrugation around the edges. Flavor mild, all astringent qualities eliminated. Can be eaten raw with almost the freedom of an apple. The keeping qualities of the matured Onions are very good, but the sets sprout very early, and should be planted in October.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Bermuda Island Red.....	.10	.45	1.50	5.00
Bermuda Island White....	.10	.35	1.20	4.00
Crystal Wax.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.50
Southport Red.....	.10	.25	.70	2.25
Wethersfield Red.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Bloodsdales Pearl.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00



Southport White Globe

Yellow Globe Danvers

ONION SEED—Continued

Silver Skin or White Portugal—100 Days

A mild, pleasant flavored white variety, admirable for family use. Not so good a keeper as the Yellow or Red varieties. Bulb medium size, mild flavor, with greenish-white skin. Is about 8 to 10 days earlier than White Globe and matures where the White Globe does not. The small bulbs are nearly round, but flatten as they mature.

Southport White Globe—110 Days

A showy, mild flavored, large White Globe variety. Very solid, productive, a good keeper and possibly the best for setting of all White sorts, unsurpassed in uniformity, absolutely pure white. Used extensively in all sections.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Ebenezer or Japanese—100 Days

An old yellow skinned variety, very popular at the present time for growing sets, which is its attractive quality. Its other merits are that of a most vigorous grower, a heavy yielder, far greater than from Strasburg and astonishingly good, long keeping quality.

Prize Taker—100 Days

Mammoth Yellow Globe derived from the huge Spanish Onion, exhibited for years on the fruit stands in Autumn. Very early, does well in light sandy soil. Very large producer and fifteen days earlier than the celebrated Southport Yellow Globe. A variety which will succeed under conditions where other sorts fail; consequently, highly recommended for the Southern states. This is a most valuable quality. It makes a solid, slightly oval, round bulb. It is a good keeper, twice the size of the Globe Danvers, and better. Produces much better Onions from seed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, than any of the Southports. It will prove a valuable addition to any garden.

Southport Yellow Globe—115 Days

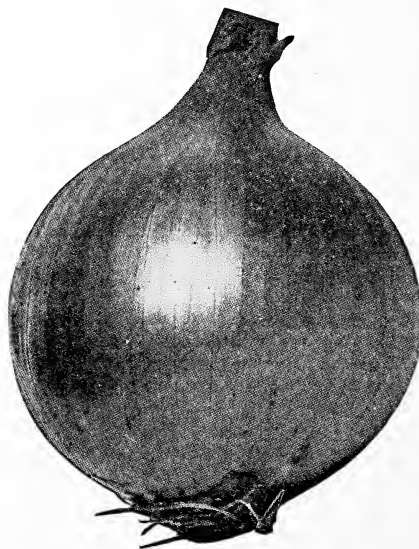
A very hardy and exceedingly productive yellow globe. Is more oval than the Yellow Globe Danvers, much larger, more solid and heavier. Mild in flavor and an excellent keeper.

Yellow Globe Danvers—110 Days

An oval-shaped, straw-colored, long-keeping variety. The bulbs are roundish, of good thickness, and keep extremely well. A very popular Onion for the Kitchen and Market Gardener.

Large Yellow Strasburg or Flat Danvers—110 Days

This valuable, widely cultivated yellow variety is the most popular variety for producing yellow sets, and cannot be excelled in this respect. The bulbs are large, yellow, flat, uniform in size, ripens early and is altogether a good strain of seed for producing a handsome, long keeping, well developed yellow set.



Yellow Globe Prize Taker

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Silver Skin.....	.10	.35	.85	2.75
Southport White Globe ..	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Ebenezer or Japanese.....	.10	.25	.70	2.25
Prize Taker.....	.10	.25	.70	2.25
Southport Yellow Globe..	.10	.25	.70	2.25
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.10	.25	.70	2.25
Strasburg.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00

GROW LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY STRINGLESS RED VALENTINES

Three Quarts of Sets to
100 Yards of Row.

ONION SETS

Ten to Fifteen Bushels to
the Acre, According to Size.

Standard Varieties of Onion Sets—Now Ready. Prices Fluctuate

	Qt. 4 Qts.		
Silver Skin (for description see reading matter, page 54)	.25	.90	Bushel prices
Red Wethersfield (for description see reading matter, page 53)	.20	.85	on
Yellow Strasburg (for description see reading matter, page 54)	.20	.85	application.
Ebenezer or Japanese (for description see reading matter, page 54)	.20	.85	

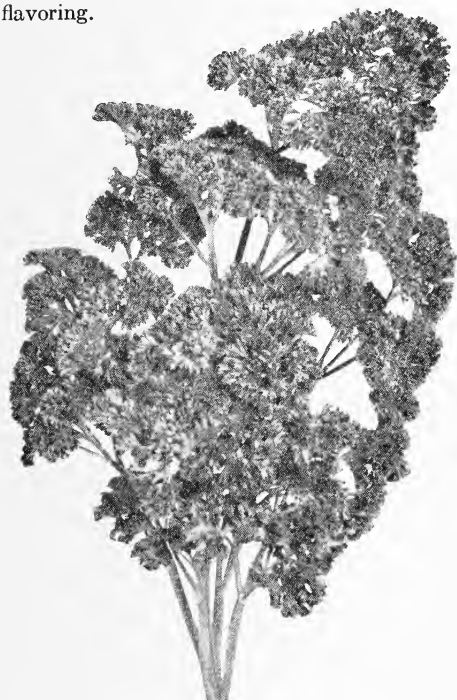
Seventy Days from Sowing to
Cutting.

PARSLEY

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of
Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

This vegetable is indigenous to Sardinia.

The seed does not vegetate under two or three weeks. The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until Autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be 3 feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be 18 inches apart. Used especially for garnishing and flavoring.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

Champion Moss Curled—70 Days

This is a very vigorous growing compact, very productive sort. The leaves are very dark green in color, very finely cut and so thickly curled that a plant resembles a bunch of moss. The most desirable sort for garnishing and decorating, for home and market garden. The best Parsley for all purposes.

Fine Curled or Double—70 Days

The leaves of this sort are finely cut and fairly well curled. It is desirable for flavoring soups and stews, garnishing, and drying.

Hamburg or Turnip Rooted—90 Days

This variety is raised for its roots. Although the leaves are very similar to the Plain Parsley, they are not recommended for drying and garnishing, owing to the long period of growth before coming to maturity. The roots resemble parsnips both as to color and shape, and can be used for flavoring soup and stews when fresh, or can be stored like other roots and used for Winter.

Plain or Single—60 Days

Used as a pot herb. Leaves flat and plain. Not curled but deeply cut, much resembles Hamburg in appearance. More aromatic than the Curled varieties.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Champion Moss Curled ..	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Fine Curled.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Hamburg.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Plain.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00

Three Ounces of Seed
to 100 Yards of Row.

PARSNIP

Four Pounds to the Acre.

Native of Europe and well-known during the Roman Empire.

Bloomsdale, 80 days

The Bloomsdale is the best-bred, most handsome Parsnip to be found; it is half-long, wedge-shape, hollow-crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground. Smooth skinned, not wrinkled. Most desirable for garden culture, and well known as a culinary vegetable, does best on rich sandy soil. The seed is slow to sprout and is seldom good over one year.

Hollow-Crowned, Student or Guernsey—90 Days.

An old variety. Not as well selected as Bloomsdale.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Bloomsdale.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Sugar or Cup.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00

Four pounds of seed
to 100 yards of row.

PEAS

120 to 180 pounds
to the acre.

Peas probably originated in Asia from the Caucasus to Persia.

Peas are among the first seeds that can be sown at close of Winter, the round seeded sorts frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced before the Peach is in bloom or as soon as the land can be plowed, and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of Autumn frost, for the early kinds, or seventy days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty days for the late sorts. Late-sown Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are subject to mildew. Wrinkled varieties are more susceptible to cold or wet weather; therefore, cannot be planted as early. Landreth's Extra Early will be found to be the best for August and September sowings, because of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at 30 inches if cultivated by horse power, or 20 inches if to be hoed by hand. The varieties of medium length should be drilled no closer than 3 feet, and the tall growing sorts at 4 feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from 15 to the foot, in the case of the very dwarf kinds, and 12 to the foot of the medium tall varieties, and 10 to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield of Green Pods 100 to 300 bushels per acre.

This Company believes that the best smooth Peas for early planting are Landreth's Extra Earlies, or Alaska. For later planting, World's Record, Thomas Laxton, and Laxtonian. For late planting, Alderman and Prince Edwards, which is the best type of late Telephone. No garden should be without Peas. We, ourselves, prefer Landreth's Extra Earlies, Alaskas, or Bountiful to any Peas we can plant in our home garden, particularly if picked in the early state. We think they are the best flavored, and do not produce hulls like the skin of a grape as do all the monstrous Peas, and they are much more palatable. In our own private garden, we plant a succession of these Peas every seven days.

FIRST EARLIES AND EARLIES

Alaska or Earliest of All—55 Days

A green seeded extra early, vine 30 to 36 inches tall. Distinct light green foliage, pods, 2 to 2¾ inches long, containing 5 to 6 blue-green, small, slightly pitted to smooth seeds. One of the best extra-early Peas in the market, and a great favorite with canners and market gardeners, because a good stock of this variety matures all its pods at once.

American Wonder—60 Days

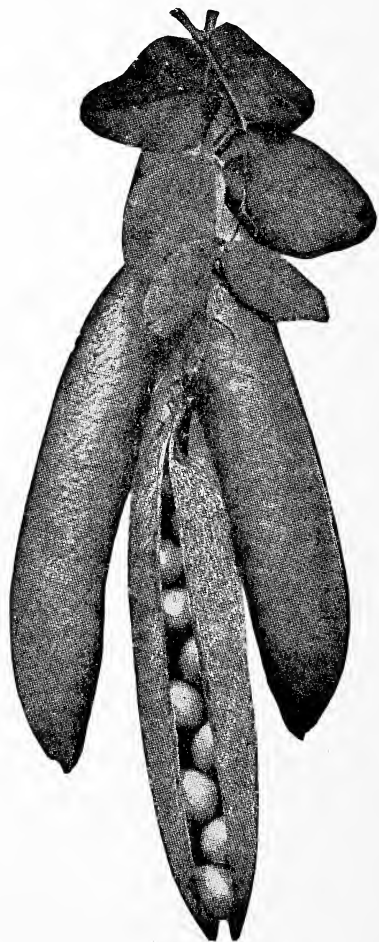
One of the earliest of the green wrinkled sorts. Vine 10 to 13 inches high. Very prolific. Pods of striking form, 2½ to 3 inches long, containing 5 to 8 tender sweet flavored Peas. Dry seed, green, wrinkled.

Blue Bantam—65 Days

Laxtonian type, large podded, dwarf variety, vine vigorous, height 15 inches. Pods pointed, deep green, broad-straight, containing 6 to 8 deep green peas of excellent quality.

Gradus or Prosperity—62 Days

An extra early large podded, wrinkled variety, pods as large as Telephones, very showy, same shape as Telephones. Vines much stronger than Alaskas, delicious flavor. Height about 3 to 3½ feet. Vine similar in appearance to Telephones, but more yellowish, pods very large, about 4½ inches long, pointed. Peas very large, of splendid quality, green color.



Gradus—62 Days

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Alaska.....	.20	.30	1.35	2.40
American Wonder.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Blue Bantam.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Gradus.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20

PEAS—Continued

Hundredfold—65 Days

An excellent Laxtonian type. Vine 16 inches high. Vigorous, dark green, very productive. Pods dark green, 4 inches long, containing 8 large dark green peas. Same as Laxtonian only dark vine and pod.

First and Best or Morning Star—55 Days

A white extra early. Very fine flavor. Height of vine, 30 to 36 inches. Very prolific. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, containing 5 to 6 good flavored Peas.

Landreths' Extra Early—52 Days

Oak trees may be Oak trees, but woodmen know that there yet remains much choice among them, and just so with Extra Early Peas. A critical gardener wants the best strain as respects earliness, size of pods, flavor, uniformity of ripening, vigor, and habit of the plant. All these desirable qualities can be obtained in the strain sold as Landreths' Extra Early. The best table Pea on the market. This type will produce Peas fit for table in 52 days, according to soil, and climatic conditions of the season of their growth. This Pea was introduced and named by the Landreths in 1823, and is the only Pea then used which has stood the test of 100 years. Just as popular today as it ever was. Height of vine $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, containing 5 to 7 medium sized smooth to pitted Peas of excellent quality. No variety of Peas has ever exceeded the Landreths' Extra Early in flavor.

Laxton's Superb or Early Bird—65 Days

A very hardy, productive, early, large podded variety which can be planted very early in the Spring as the Peas are almost smooth and will withstand the cold, wet weather. A superior

quality for an early, large podded Pea. Pods dark green, shape of Laxtonian, growing more in favor as they become known. Called Early Bird in Maryland.

Laxtonian—65 Days

Height of vine about 18 inches, foliage dark green, pods dark green, about 4 inches long, resembling Telephone. This is the largest, handsomest podded, dark green, dwarf vine Pea that we know of, growing more in favor every year. Any one who wishes a dwarf vine, large podded, dark green pod, will not go amiss by planting this variety.

Laxton's Progress—64 days

A good sort for both home and market gardening, vines dark green, medium coarse, growing 15 inches tall. Pods borne singly 4 inches long pointed, well filled with large green wrinkled peas of good quality.

Little Marvel—64 Days

Vine strong and vigorous, about 18 inches tall. Showy pods about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, blunt ended. Seed large, green, wrinkled. A very fine productive, dwarf, sturdy variety. Popular with the home gardener and in some sections planted largely by market gardeners.

Long Pod Alaska, Ameer or Bountiful—60 Days

An extra early Pea of fine quality. Height of vine about 30 to 36 inches. Seed large, green, resembling Alaskas, only one-third larger. The Peas ripen uniformly, pods about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of the Telephone type, containing 7 to 8 Peas. A very fine Pea for market as well as for home or kitchen garden. A very fine eating quality. No private garden should be without at least one sowing of this valuable variety.

Nott's Excelsior—60 Days

An improvement on the American Wonders. Vines almost identical. One of the best early dwarf, wrinkled sorts, vines about 12 inches high, producing a good crop of well-filled pods about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, containing 5 to 8 very sweet peas. Seeds green, wrinkled, square at ends like American Wonders.

Peter Pan—64 days

Fine, large podded, dwarf pea, somewhat resembling Laxtonian, though earlier, vine vigorous, height 15 inches. Pods 4 inches long, deep green, very broad, straight and pointed, containing 6 to 8 deep green peas.

Pilot—63 days

An early pea growing 30 inches tall and producing pods 3 inches long, almost equal to Gradus in quality. It is a large, smooth, green pea which enables them to be sown earlier than the wrinkled sorts which is our reason for listing it.



Laxtonian — $\frac{1}{2}$ Size

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Hundredfold.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
First and Best.....	.20	.30	1.35	2.40
Landreths' Extra Early....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Laxton's Superb.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Laxtonian.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Laxton's Progress.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Little Marvel.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Long Pod Alaska.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Nott's Excelsior.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Peter Pan.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Pilot.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20

PEAS—Continued

Premium Gems—65 Days

An admirable, very productive second early. Height of vine, about 20 inches. Pods about 2¾ inches long, 5 to 7 Peas in a pod. Standard sort used in large quantities because it is a very popular reliable Pea for the private gardener. Seed green, wrinkled, often flattened.

Pioneer—65 Days

When this variety was first introduced it differed from Laxtonian only in having a slightly lighter green pod, but at the present time the difference has been lost sight of and today both Peas are identical in every way. It is one of the largest green telephone shape podded variety on the market.

Surprise or Eclipse—60 days

An early maturing light green wrinkled pea with dark green slender vines two feet tall. Pods light colored, blunt, 2 to 3 inches long and borne singly. This variety is especially adapted to canning trade and at one time was a most popular variety and is now coming back into great favor.

Thomas Laxton—65 Days

An early, wrinkled variety. Height of vine about 3 feet. Vines darker than Gradus. Length of pods, about 4 inches, more productive and vigorous than Gradus. Pods blunt or square ended, and light green. A better pea for Market Gardeners than Gradus.

World's Record—55 Days

Pods about 4 inches long. An early type of the celebrated Gradus, but very frequently used as an early Gradus. Height of vine 24 to 30 inches. Fine showy Pods, with 7 to 8 peas in a pod. Used by some Seedsmen as Gradus.

SECOND EARLIES AND LATE

Admiral, Green Seed—70 Days

Color of dry seed is deep green. Especially desirable for canners, as it retains its green color under all conditions.

Alderman—80 Days

Telephone type. Pods large, range about 5½ inches long, from 5 to 7 Peas to a pod. Very productive. Excellent sort for home or Market Garden.

Black Eye Marrows—80 Days

Height of vine 4½ to 5 feet tall. Late and vigorous. Seed large, round, oval, creamy yellow with a black eye. Pods about 3 inches long. Well known for years.

Carter's Daisy or Dwarf Telephone—70 Days

Vines about 20 inches high. So named because its vine, although very short, resembles very closely the Telephones, stems very thick and sturdy, broad leaves. Pods about 4½ inches long, of the Telephone type, and a yellowish-green. Seed light green and wrinkled.

Champion of England or Forty Fold—70 Days

Length of pods about 3 inches, containing 5 to 7 fine flavored Peas. Height of vine about 48 inches. One of the old standard varieties, late, but of fine quality. Seed tender and luscious. Dry seed, light green.

Everbearing or Yorkshire Hero—70 Days

Peas large, and of good quality. Height of vine about 30 to 36 inches. Most of the pods borne at top of vines. Pods about 2½ to 3 inches long. Dry Peas large and wrinkled.

Horsford Market Garden—70 Days

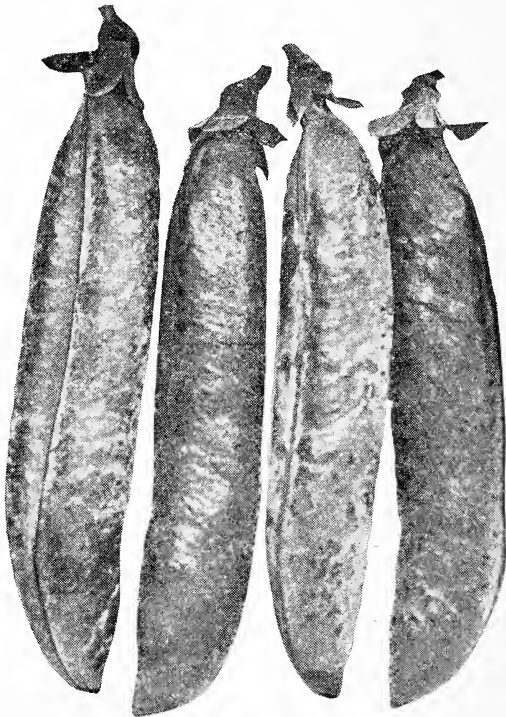
Height of vine about 36 inches. Pods medium size, about 2¾ inches long, containing 6 to 7 dark green peas. Small leaves with very dark green foliage. Very large producer of showy pods, producing pairs in great abundance.

Large White Marrowfat—80 Days

Vines about 4½ feet high, of strong growing habits, pods about 3 inches long, containing 5 to 6 large white Peas.

McLean's Advancers or Perfection—70 Days

A green, wrinkled variety. Height of vine about 36 inches. Upright, very vigorous in growth, and very popular with market gardeners and commercial canners. Pods about 2¾ inches long, containing 5 to 6 good flavored Peas.



World's Record

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Premium Gems.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Pioneer.....	.25	.45	2.00	3.60
Surprise or Eclipse.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Thomas Laxton.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
World's Record.....	.25	.40	1.50	3.20
Admiral, Green.....	.20	.30	1.35	2.40
Alderman.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Black Eye Marrow.....	.20	.30	1.35	2.40
Carters Daisy.....	.25	.40	1.50	3.20
Champion of England....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Everbearing.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Horsford Market Garden	.20	.35	1.55	2.80
Large White Marrowfat ..	.20	.30	1.35	2.40
McLean's Advancer.....	.20	.35	1.55	2.80

PEAS—Continued

Prince Edward—80 Days

Vine 4 to 4½ feet. Pods large, about 5 to 5½ inches long, containing 6 to 8 Peas of the best dark podded Telephone type, showy, exceedingly productive and in our opinion the best of the Telephone type on the market today for either kitchen or Market Gardeners to grow.

Stratagem or Potlatch—75 Days

Height of vine about 20 to 24 inches. Pods of Telephone type, about 4 inches long. Seed blue, slightly pitted, vine very luxurious, a great favorite with private gardeners because of its large, handsome pods.

Sutton's Excelsior—70 Days

Height of vine about 18 inches, producing exceedingly dark pods which are blunt ended. Very desirable for both private and market gardeners. A very fine variety.

Telegraph or Long Island Mammoth—85 Days

Vines 5 feet tall. Pods 4¼ inches long, containing 7 to 8 large Peas, smooth. Very popular on account of its large, handsome, deep green pods. Will stand early planting better than Telephone types, the seed being smooth and green.

Telephone—80 Days

Height of vine 4 feet. Pods about 4½ inches long, dark green, one of the best late, large podded Peas. Very popular with Market Gardeners as a late variety on account of its fine appearance and quality.

EDIBLE PODS OR SUGAR PEAS

Dwarf Gray Seeded Purple Blossom—75 Days

Height of vine about 24 to 30 inches. Of the same habits as Dwarf White, only producing Peas of a gray mottled appearance and having purple blossoms as the name signifies. The pods are eaten like snap Beans.

Dwarf Sugar White Blossom—75 Days

Height of vine about 24 to 30 inches. Very productive. Pods 2½ inches in length, well filled with 6 to 7 Peas. Blossoms white. Dry seed, creamy white. Used extensively for salad.

Mammoth Luscious Sugar—80 Days

Height of vine about 60 inches. Very similar in character to the Mammoth Melting Sugar, seeds gray mottled, blossoms purple. Pods almost identical to Mammoth Melting, and eaten like a Snap Bean.

Mammoth Melting Sugar—80 Days

Height of vine about 60 inches. Pods 4 to 5 inches long. Very twisted and puffed, 1¼ to 2 inches wide, all the Peas being placed along the top of pod. Seeds white. Blossoms white. Pods are eaten like a Snap Bean.



Prince Edward

	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Prince Edward.....	.25	.35	1.55	2.80
Stratagem.....	.25	.35	1.55	2.80
Sutton's Excelsior.....	.25	.35	1.55	2.80
Telegraph.....	.25	.35	1.55	2.80
Telephone.....	.25	.35	1.55	2.80
Dwarf Gray Seeded				
Purple Blossom.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Dwarf White Sugar.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Mammoth Luscious Sugar.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20
Mammoth Melting Sugar.....	.25	.40	1.80	3.20

PEPPER

Native of South America.

1 Ounce to 100 Yards of Row

All of Landreths' Peppers are grown in the State of New Jersey and are giving much better results, as to purity and productiveness, than the cheaper European Peppers which are later and not so true as American types. No garden vegetable or fruit has so increased in demand in recent years as Peppers; first, due to enormous use by food packing establishments; second, to its extraordinary use by Italians and other foreigners who have adopted its use in the kitchen where it is used daily.

Owing to the fact that we have had so many of our customers asking us to supply them with Green Pepper Seed, we wish to state, that all Peppers are green when young or not fully grown, and only show their brilliant red color when they become entirely ripe.

Anaheim Chili Pepper—90 Days

A monstrous Red Cayenne, but different in being mild in flavor, agreeably pungent when in natural ripe condition or after drying. Length long as a lead pencil and an inch thick at the top, terminating in a point, generally straight like a long Radish or like a long Cayenne, mild in flavor.

Bull Nose or Large Bell—120 Days

Plants average about 2 feet high, large fruit, thick flesh, with a broad end almost square. One of the old stand-bys. The true stock or original Bull Nose was hot. Color deep green when young and when ripe, bright crimson, flavor sweet.

California Wonder—120 Days

A recent introduction of real merit. It is of the bright red glossy type, quite similar in shape but larger than Crimson Giant. It is far superior to that sort on account of its very thick strong walls, its mild delicate sweet flavor, its earliness, and unsurpassed shipping qualities. We consider this the best of the mild flavored large Peppers, as it is not deeply indented as is the Chinese Giant, yet has the quality of that sort. This, together with the fact that it is larger than Crimson Giant, makes it superior to that sort. Do not fail to have some of these in your garden, as it is unsurpassed in excellence.

Chinese Giant—140 Days

Much larger and later than Ruby King and remarkable as a show fruit. These chunky

monstrosities are bright scarlet when ripe, double the diameter of any known Pepper and are really wonderful to look at. They are so mild that they can be eaten out of the hand like an apple. The Plant is stocky of about 2 feet high, or less. The Peppers 4 to 5 inches in diameter—4½ inches long and usually 4 ridges, indented at the blossom end.

Crimson Giant or Ohio Crimson—130 Days

Similar to the Ruby King, but broader, longer and deeper fruited like Chinese Giant, a monster about 4½ inches long by 4 inches wide, but not so large as Chinese Giant. Vines strong, dark, large leaved, very productive in fruit, frequently bearing 7 or 8 fruits at once and covered by a succession of smaller fruit. Sold by many as Chinese Giant.

Golden Bell or Golden Dawn—120 Days

Shaped like Bull Nose, fruit smaller, but yellow all over. Same general character as Bull Nose. Fruit 2 to 2½ inches across and 2 to 2¼ inches deep. Usually three lobes to each fruit. Mild.

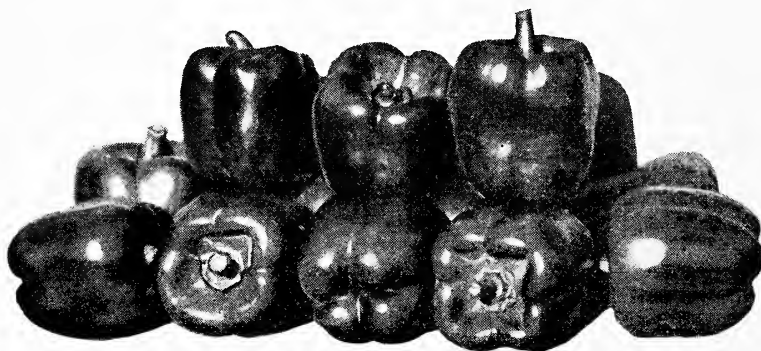
Harris Early Giant—110 Days

The earliest and most prolific of all the large red peppers. Plants inclined to be dwarf but very hardy. Fruit bright red in color, 3½ to 4 inches long and 3 inches wide, with very thick strong walls. Sweet, mild flavor—an excellent sort for the home garden or for shipping.

Long Cayenne—100 Days

Fruit about 3 to 3½ inches long, ½ inch across at stem end twisted to a point. Long and slender. Color bright crimson, and very hot. This variety is used extensively with pot herbs.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Anaheim Chili.....	.10	.45	1.45	4.75
Bull Nose.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.50
Calif. Wonder.....	.10	.75	2.40	8.00
Chinese Giant.....	.10	.70	2.25	7.50
Crimson Giant.....	.10	.55	1.80	6.00
Harris Early G.....	.10	.55	1.80	6.00
Golden Bell.....	.10	.45	1.50	5.00
Long Cayenne.....	.10	.40	1.30	4.25



California Wonder

PEPPER—Continued

Neapolitan—90 Days

Plant about 2 feet tall. Earliest, fair sized. Possibly the most productive of all the large Peppers, bears constantly until frost. Mild as an apple. Fruit about 4 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, standing upright until they get so heavy they sometimes droop. A variety in which the length is over twice the diameter. Remarkably early for a large fruited Pepper.

Pimento—100 Days

Very productive, smooth skin, good size, flesh thick, very solid, bright red, mild flavor, very good for

stuffing. Largely used by canners. A reliable bearer. Plants 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Ruby Giant or World Beater—115 Days

A large variation of Ruby King, with Chinese Giant blood. Similar in shape to Ruby King but broader at the blossom end. Bright red. Unusually productive. Mild in flavor, flesh thick, consequently a fine shipper. Is a very desirable variety.

Royal King—115 Days

A large superb sweet pepper, prolific, bright and glossy. Flesh mild. Plants strong and stocky. The wonderful color, the unusually thick flesh, and the almost perfect regularity in the size of the fruit make this an ideal shipping pepper. It is rapidly becoming the most popular sort for this purpose.

Ruby King—110 Days

A general favorite where known and the most generally used of all Peppers. It is the longest of the monstrous peppers. A brilliant red, produces 10 to 15 fruit to the plant. The fruits are often 6 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide across the shoulder. Walls are thick and sturdy. Flavor sweet, that is, free from heat. A sort which resists decay longer than any other. Altogether, the most used Pepper in the list.

Very Small Cayenne—90 Days

Height of bush about 2 feet. Length of fruit $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches— $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick. Being much smaller than the old Cayenne and of ideal shape make this variety very superior, and it is rapidly becoming very popular. Exceedingly productive, bearing very hot, upright, bright red fruit all over the plant. Used extensively as a pot herb.

WHAT IS AN EXPERIMENTAL GROUND?

The success of a seedsman depends upon his Field Experience as a worker in a Garden or his familiarity with a Trial Ground worthy of the name. A place in the open fields is like the laboratory to the chemist; where differences can be tested and noted.

Pictures in this Catalog show Landreth's Seed laboratory, which this year is testing 742 rows of Peas from many sources for the purpose of information, also other Seeds in like proportion, showing purity or impurity, earliness or lateness, size of plant, color, flavor, texture, a comparison of every quality.



Ruby King—full size

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Neapolitan.....	.10	.40	1.30	4.25
Pimento.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.00
Royal King.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.50
Ruby Giant.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.50
Ruby King.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.50
Very Small Cayenne.....	.10	.40	1.30	4.25

Four pounds of Seed to the Acre.
Hills 8 x 8 if Planted in the Open.

PUMPKIN

Native of Tropical America.

The time for planting Pumpkin seed varies from the first Corn planting until about a month subsequent. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected as this plant requires a long season. When grown with Corn every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin Seed and this should be done when the Corn is planted. During the working of the Corn, the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the corn cultivation ceases, the Pumpkin vines will extend over the field, almost covering it. Pumpkins are more of a field than a garden Vegetable.

Brother Jonathan or Green Striped Cashaw—85 Days

Fruit large, bottle shaped, with very slight crook-neck, not equal in neck to the Landreths' Yellow Cashaw, many fruit being almost straight. Color creamy white, with regular stripes of green. Flesh light yellow and thick.

Connecticut Field or Big Tom—70 Days

A large, rich, smooth, orange yellow, slightly oval or cylindrical fruit. Very productive, used extensively for canning and very popular for pies. Grown very largely in Corn fields.

Japanese Pie—70 Days

Yellow fleshed, fine quality. Dark green skin. Similar in shape to Cashaw, but not nearly so crooked a neck. Color at maturity dark green, heavily russeted at stem-end, very productive.

Kentucky Field—65 Days

A poorly selected stock of our famous Cheese Pumpkin. Many variations in shape. Some fruits very much like a round Watermelon, others big as a nail keg. Color a light golden cream.

Landreths' Cheese—65 Days

An excellent kitchen variety. Shape flat like a Cheese box. Outside color lemon, no stripes, a fine keeper. Often 15 inches across the top and 6 to 7 inches thick, top and bottom indented. We can say without hesitancy there is no stock in the market equal to the Cheese Pumpkin we are offering. Don't confuse this stock with the Kentucky Field offered by many houses as Cheese. Average weight 17 pounds.

Small Early Sugar or New England Pie—65 Days

This is a very fine, small, sweet, fine grained productive sort, of good keeping qualities. Fruit oval, or globular, flattened at both poles, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, slightly ribbed. Flesh a deep rich yellow or orange.



Landreths' Yellow Cashaw

Tennessee Sweet Potato—80 Days

Smooth, pear shaped, round, white in color. Good shape and color. Flesh creamy white of fine texture.

Landreths' Yellow Cashaw—85 Days

Our stock of this cannot be excelled by any. It is a mammoth Pumpkin, frequently weighing 35 to 45 pounds, with a very large, full, meaty, curved neck, which is excellent for Pies. Outside color very rich yellow cream. No stripes of any kind. Crookneck often bends back so as to touch the body.

Yellow Monster or King of the Mammoth—85 Days

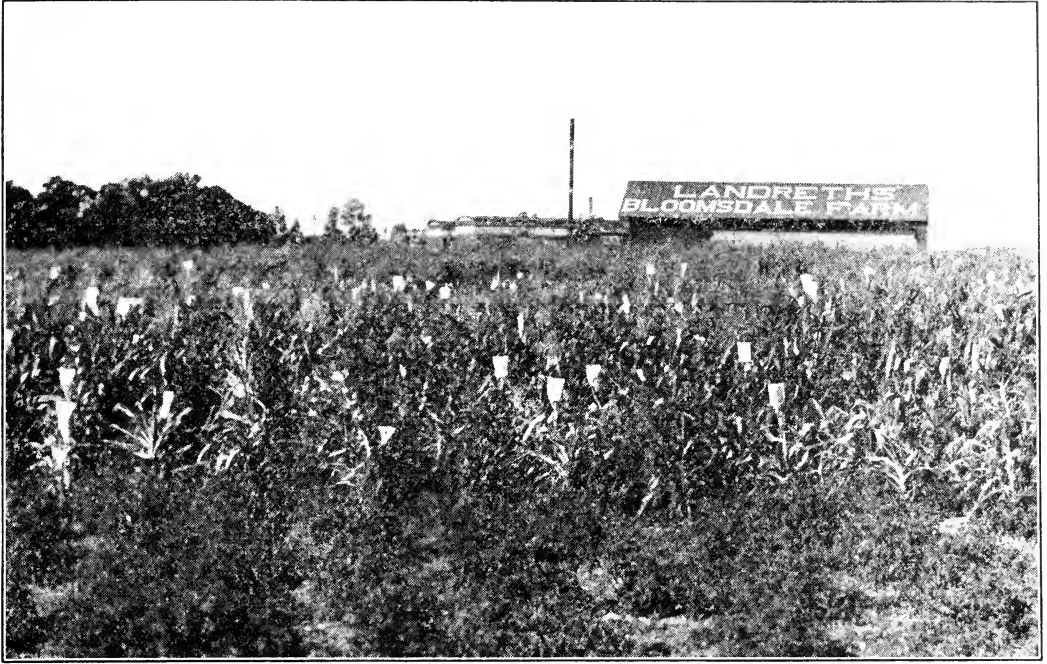
This is the largest Pumpkin on the market today and in reality is a monster. For many years fruits of this sort have been awarded every prize in State and County Fairs for the largest Pumpkin. It is not only an exhibition sort but is a very profitable variety for raising for stock feeding and is at the same time excellent for table use, for although rather coarse and somewhat stringy, is of fine flavor.



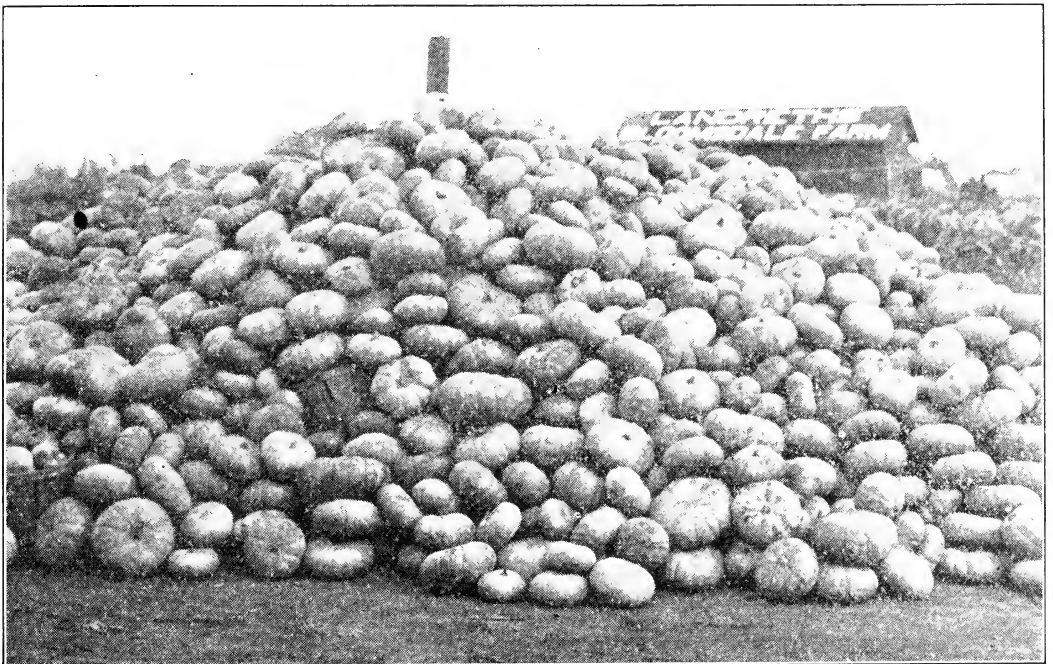
Landreths' Cheese

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Brother Jonathan.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Connecticut Field.....	.10	.15	.30	.85
Japanese Pie.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Kentucky Field.....	.10	.15	.30	.85
Landreth Cheese.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Small Early Sugar.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Tennessee Sweet Potato..	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Yellow Cashaw.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Yellow Monster.....	.10	.15	.45	1.75

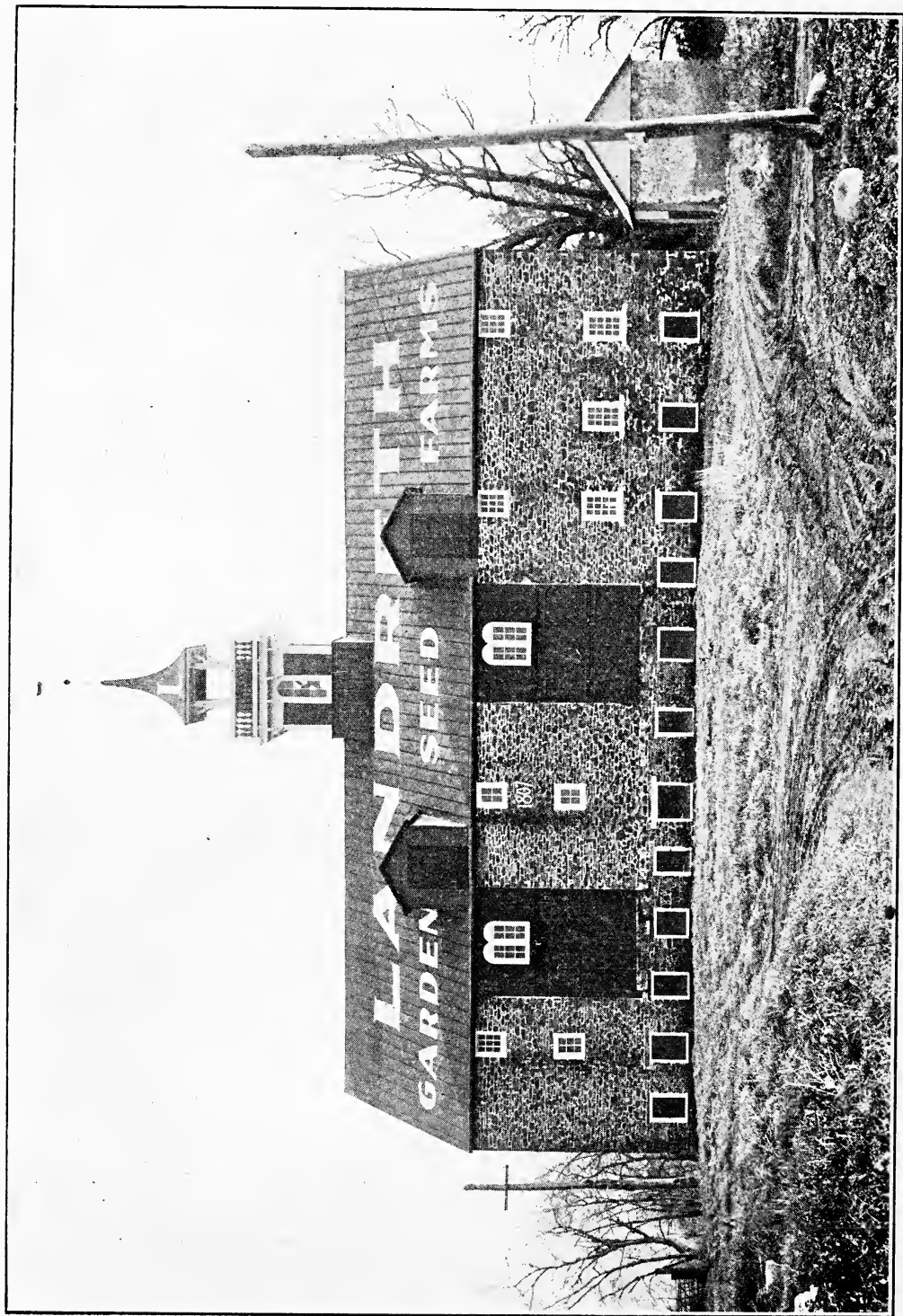
PLANT LANDRETHS' MONEY MAKER SUGAR CORN



Five acres of selfed sweet corn on Bloomsdale Farm. About 3,400 selfed lines were tested here in 1930. This required 35,000 self-pollinations of individual ears of corn.



A portion of Landreths' Cheese Pumpkins piled on Bloomsdale Farm before seeding.



Landreth's Bloomsdale Farm Barn, built 1807, 124 years ago, stones dug on the farm, white pine timber cut on the farm, structure good as now.
In use at the present time as Barn and Store House

RADISH

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Six Pounds to the Acre.

Radish originally came from the East Indies and has been cultivated in Europe since the 16th century.

Sow Radish Seed as soon as the ground is in condition to work, or just before the Cherry is in bloom. This Vegetable is one of the earliest Vegetables that one can grow in the garden in the Spring. Radishes grown on thin soil can never be good. They will be misshapen and tough. To be good, they must always be grown quickly. In selecting the seed of Radishes for hot beds, always be sure to select those varieties with short tops.

EARLY TURNIP VARIETIES

Cardinal Globe—20 Days

This is one of the best all-red or bright scarlet globe Radishes on the market today. Excellent for early forcing. Small top. Unusually attractive.

Crimson Giant—25 Days

This is one of the largest of the early all-red varieties. Roots almost globular in shape, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, crimson in color, and of excellent quality, remaining in condition a long time.

Early Scarlet Globe—20 Days

Roots of this variety are slightly oval, of a first-class all-scarlet color, excellent for early forcing, or for outdoor or kitchen garden planting. Most highly recommended and a popular sort. Tops short.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip—20 Days

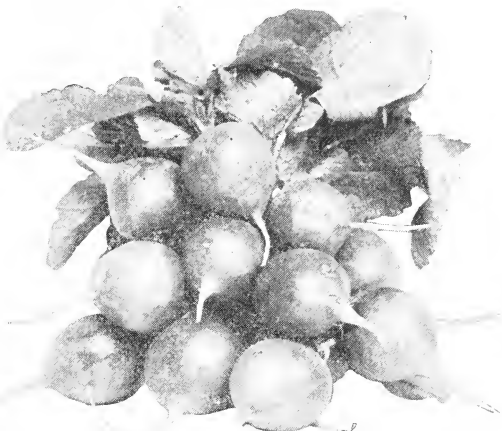
Rich in color, smooth skin, flat like a Turnip, excellent for forcing. Short tops.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped—20 Days

Turnip shaped to oval. Scarlet crowns with bottom ½ white. The very attractive Radish familiar on the market stands. Short tops.

French Breakfast—22 Days

Olive shaped or stump rooted. Upper part of bulb bright scarlet with white ¼ of the way up from the bottom. An excellent variety for the private garden. About 1½ inches long and ¾ inch in diameter. Short tops.



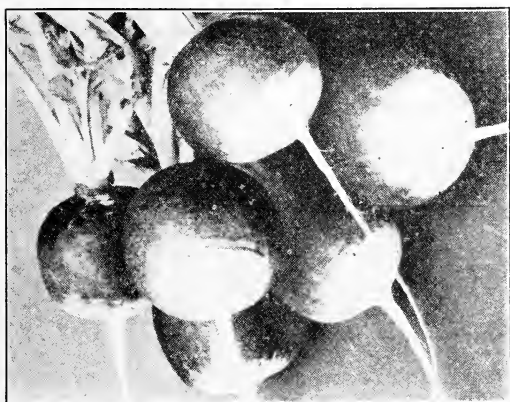
Early Scarlet Globe

Philadelphia White Box—30 Days

So named as grown in open frames. Remains in edible condition a long time. Roots white and Turnip shaped. Does not get pithy until quite old. The quality possessed by this variety to a very remarkable degree is one which makes the sort most desirable for the family or market gardener.

Landreth's Special White Tipped Scarlet or Sparkler—20 Days

Something extra fine. Small in leaf, very early. Flat to globular, and with an unusual amount of white on the bottom which often extends half-way up the bulb, the lower half being white, the upper half bright scarlet; consequently, the contrast in color being very showy either on the table or market stand. We highly recommend this as a most attractive sort.



Landreth's Special White Tipped Scarlet

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Cardinal Globe.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Crimson Giant.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Early Scarlet Globe.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Early Deep Scarlet.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Scarlet White Tipped.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
French Breakfast.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Philadelphia White Box..	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Landreth Special.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25

Landreth's 15-Day Short Leaved Exceedingly Early Scarlet—

A fine brilliant scarlet Turnip-shaped bulb, which has very small tops. A most desirable variety for forcing. It will lead the market in all reds, being ready for table use in 15 days from germination. This is a remarkable Radish for indoor culture.

LONG ROOTED VARIETIES

Chartier or Long Rose—35 Days

Sometimes called Sheppard. This is an excellent variety for planting outdoors. Roots slim and long, averaging 7 to 8 inches. Bright scarlet in color, very brilliant, shading to a white tip.

Cincinnati Market—35 Days

This Radish is a selection from Woods Early Frame. A decided improvement. Scarlet 4-5 of the length, 1-5 at the point being white. It is a long, slim, transparent, about 6 to 7 inches long.

Long Scarlet Short Top—38 Days

This is a first-class brilliant scarlet Radish growing 7 to 8 inches long, with a good shoulder and one of the best long scarlet Radishes on the market.

Long White Icicle—38 Days

We consider this the best all-white Long White Radish on the market. The roots are shorter than the old White Vienna and earlier and very brittle. They are 5 to 6 inches long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Pure white and transparent, possessing excellent eating qualities.

Strasburg Long White or Hospital—40 Days

Long in form, roots 4 to 6 inches and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Skin is pure white and smooth. Roots thick at shoulder, tapering to a point. Remains in edible condition a long time.

Wonderful Half Long or Half Long Brightest Scarlet—35 Days

Half long with a white point, very early. Color of upper part brilliant scarlet. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point.

WINTER VARIETIES

Celestial or Chinese Half Long Stump—55 days

A quick growing variety somewhat resembling Half Long Stump Rooted Carrot in shape, only fuller. Roots are white, 5 to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. Very crisp and tender and of delicate flavor. This is one of the best winter Radishes on the market.

China Rose or Scarlet China Winter—60 days

A fine Winter sort, half long stump, scarlet in color $\frac{1}{5}$ of the length. The roots are cylindrical, and larger at the bottom than at the top. Skin a bright deep rose, flesh white, tops moderately large. Is a cutleaf stem tinged with rose. Roots about 5 inches long. Blunt at both ends.

Long Black Spanish—65 days

Roots 8 to 10 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in thickness. Outside skin black. Flesh pure white.



Long White Icicle

and of good texture. A very hardy winter Radish and particularly desirable.

Long White Spanish—70 days

Similar to Long Black Spanish except in color. Keeps as well as a Potato.

Round Black Spanish—60 days

A fine round or top-shaped, black skinned Winter Radish, sometimes 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Skin almost black, flesh pure white.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Landreth 15 Day Scarlet..	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Chartier.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Cincinnati Market.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Long Scarlet Short Top..	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Long White Icicle.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Market Garden Scarlet...	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Strasburg.....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Wonderful Half Long.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Celestial.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
China Rose.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Long Black Spanish.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Long White Spanish.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Round Black Spanish.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25

RAPE

One of the very best plants for pasturing cattle, sheep and swine. Under very favorable conditions the pastures will be ready within six weeks, but in any event, in eight or nine weeks. One acre will carry a dozen sheep six or eight weeks. As rape thrives best in cool weather, plant early in the Spring or late in the Autumn. Broadcast five pounds of seed per acre or if sown in drills three pounds are sufficient.

Dwarf Essex—lb., 25c.; 10 lbs., \$2.20.

RHUBARB

Four Ounces of Seed Will Produce Enough Roots for 100 Yards of Row

Grow your own rhubarb roots from seed as it is very easily done. Healthy, strong, excellent roots can be grown in one year from seed. The second and succeeding years they will produce an abundance of rhubarb equal to any grown from roots. Roots grown from our seed have never been known to be diseased and are healthy, always hardy, and of strong growth.

It is best to plant the seed in a bed and after frost transplant the roots 18 inches apart in their final place. Plant the roots deep so that the crowns are three-quarters of an inch below the surface. If it is desired to plant seed in place of roots thin the young plants in the Summer to 9 inches and early in the following Spring to 18 inches.

Victoria—Pkt., 10c.; Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; Lb., \$2.00.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Eight Pounds to Acre.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant produces an edible root, long and slim, white-fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray-green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of the south of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills, in deeply dug and well-manured ground; the drills should be 18 to 24 inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches, weed and thin them so as to stand 3 to 4 inches apart. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot.

Sandwich Island—90 days

A very superior strain, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots; foliage stronger. Roots similar to a slim Parsnip. Often called "vegetable oyster."

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.



Salsify

SORREL

Sorrel is cultivated for its leaves which are used in the same manner as Spinach. As with Spinach the seed stalks should be cut off as soon as they appear; if this is not done the leaves become acrid and tough and soon dry up. Cultivate the same as Spinach but plant in drills 18 inches apart.

Broad Leaved—Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; Lb., \$1.50.

SUNFLOWER

The seed can be sown from early Spring until July, depending upon the time the crop is wanted. Drill in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, then thin the plants one to every 15 or 20 inches.

Early Russian— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; Lb., 25c.; 10 lbs., \$2.20.

Four ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.
Twenty-five pounds to the acre.

SPINACH

Spinach was first cultivated in Western Asia. The seed was originally all prickly.

Edible in 40 to 60 days from planting. This Seed may be sown in the Autumn or as early in the Spring as the condition of the ground will permit. We advise by all means to plant in the Autumn the Bloomsdale Spinach as it is by far the best of all the Autumn varieties. It is, however, not as good for Spring planting as Bloomsdale Long Standing, Juliana, or Long Seasons, because it shoots early to seed. Spinach, when planted south of Washington, D. C., stands out all Winter and during the various open spells throughout the Winter can be cut and sent to market as a green Vegetable; very valuable in this respect.



Bloomsdale Reselected Spinach

Bloomsdale Reselected—40 Days

Sometimes called Norfolk Savoy. The Landreths introduced and named this variety in 1826. Since then it has become a standard and now appears in nearly all catalogs in the United States and is equally well known in Europe. No Spinach is so well known as this variety and we are perfectly safe in saying that five times as much of this is sold and planted in the United States, as any other variety. As an Autumn sort it is superior to all others, but in Spring it is inclined to shoot early. The leaves are twisted, bloated and very dark green, giving them, an elasticity adapting them for transportation over long distances and at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities.

Bloomsdale Long Standing (New)—40 Days

Ten days longer in table condition than the main crop "Bloomsdale." More bloated and darker in color than the famous Bloomsdale. Remarkable in the total absence of male plants. This selection

possesses all the good qualities of the famous Bloomsdale, the habit of remaining in shipping condition after Bloomsdale is shot to seed, which marks it as a very valuable type. Use or sow it and be convinced that it has unusual merit.

	Pkt.	¼lb.	Lb.
Bloomsdale Reselected.....	.10	.15	.45
Bloomsdale Long Standing.....	.10	.20	.50
Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved			
Blight Resistant.....	.10	.20	.50
Flanders.....	.10	.20	.50
Long Seasons.....	.10	.20	.50
Princess Juliana.....	.10	.20	.55
New Zealand.....	.10	.30	1.00
Noble.....	.10	.20	.50
Thick Leaved Long Standing ..	.10	.20	.50
Victoria.....	.10	.20	.50
Viroflay.....	.10	.20	.50

SPINACH—Continued

For prices see preceding page.

Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved, Blight Resistant or Virginia Blight Resisting Savoy—50 Days

This sort has been produced only after many years of careful breeding and selecting. It is of the Bloomsdale type, but it is absolutely blight resistant. You can depend on this stock as being as good as any on the market.

Princess Juliana—50 Days

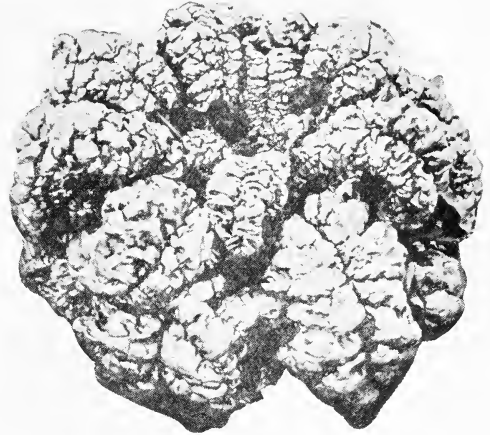
A very choice new variety, somewhat resembling the Victoria in form of leaf and habit of growth, but is a very much larger variety. It grows very close to the ground and produces an abundance of thick, crumpled leaves which retain their crisp green appearance a long time. This makes it one of the most popular varieties to the market gardener. The originator of this variety for several years removed all the excessive male plants which are the quick shooting ones until today there are practically none of them left. This makes the variety a very uniform even crop. It is one of the very best varieties to follow after the first crop of the earliest sorts. We consider this one of the very best new Spinach introductions in many years.

Large Leaved or Broad Flanders—55 Days

This is a large leaved variety, as its name implies. Habit of growing erect, consequently does not collect sand. Leaves broad, arrow-shaped to round. Long stems, and inclined to be flat. Surface of leaves smooth.

Long Seasons—50 Days

More nearly resembles the Bloomsdale than any other variety, but much later. Might be termed spring stock of Bloomsdale. It is very slow to shoot to seed. Leaves dark, black-blue green, almost black in color, crumpled, savoyed, thick, succulent and tender.



Bloomsdale Long Standing (New)

by Market Gardeners or Truckers than Kitchen Gardeners.

New Zealand—70 Days

Absolutely distinct in form, color and habit from other Spinach—it is not a Spinach, though used as a Spinach. Foliage thick, succulent, dark green, never sunburns, a true heat resistant, leaves covered with water globules like an ice-plant. Later to mature for table than Spinach of usual form, but remaining in edible condition ten times as long. Some plants in condition from July until killed by frost. A sort to "cut and come again," as it is most productive, and continuously over a period of 150 days. The plants spread five times as wide and rise to three times the height of ordinary Spinach, covering the ground. Slow to germinate. Excessive heat does not check its growth. Listed by Landreth first in their 1832 Catalogue. It originated in New Zealand as the name implies, and was carried to England by Sir Joseph Banks. A most desirable vegetable. Rows should never be less than 2 feet apart. Plants should be thinned to 4 to 5 inches apart.

Noble—60 days

An erect growing long standing sort of the Flanders type. Leaves light green to yellowish green in color, pointed arrow shaped, large and smooth. A desirable variety for those who do not favor a savoy leaf sort.

Victoria—50 Days

This most excellent variety produces large, thick, very dark, tender leaves. The leaves vary in shape, some are rounded at the ends, while others are broad arrow shaped. The plants are large and compact. This sort is as early as many but remains edible much longer than most kinds. Very slow to shoot to seed.



New Zealand

Long Standing Round Seeded Thick Leaved—60 Days

Plants very large and late. Leaves broad, arrow-shaped to round, smooth, dark green. Used more

Viroflay—48 Days

A mammoth sort producing monstrous leaves of a fair quality. A very strong feeder requiring heavy fertilizer. Very largely used in Europe.

SUMMER AND WINTER SQUASH

Three Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Three to Four Pounds to the Acre.

This seed may be planted when the Apple is in bloom and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with much hopes of a crop. It should be planted in hills 4x4 feet for the Bush varieties and 6x8 feet for the long running sorts. An admirable vegetable when cooked young.

Benning's Bush Squash—48 Days

A very early cream colored scalloped squash of excellent quality. Similar to White Bush in shape and manner of growth, with somewhat thicker fruits which are creamy white in color. A true non-running squash.

Cocozelle or Italian Green Striped—90 Days

A compact vine. Fruit somewhat the shape of a Banana Cantaloupe, about 12 to 15 inches long, 4 to 5 inches thick. When young dark green, afterwards light yellow. Excellent for slicing and frying like Egg Plant.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan—50 Days

The Cymbling of the south, sometimes called Patty Pan. The shape of this variety is round, about 4 inches thick, 8 to 10 inches across, scalloped on the edges with frequent warts on both sides. Color, creamy white. One of the best Squashes to stew.

Giant Summer Crookneck—60 Days

A large fruited selection of the old-time Golden Summer Crookneck. Fruit averages about 12 to 18 inches long and 6 to 8 inches thick, well crooked and covered with warts, color a deep orange. A decided improvement on the small form. When young, a very good slicer and excellent fried.

Golden Summer Crookneck—50 Days

This is similar in all respects to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except that it is earlier and smaller in every way.

WINTER OR RUNNING VARIETIES

Boston Marrow—95 Days

A meaty or thick fleshed, very productive variety, suitable for the factory. Fruits keep weeks after the vines have been killed by frost. Color of skin bright orange shading to lighter color. Flesh deep orange. A fine Squash for pies and Winter use.



Boston Marrow



Early White Bush

Delicious—85 Days

In shape resembling a medium sized Hubbard. Shell not very thick, but is rather hard and strong; color, usually dark green, sometimes lighter and mottled. Flesh thick, fine grained; color, bright yellow. Fine for Market and Home Garden when quality is appreciated.

Hubbard Blue—90 Days

An early blue skinned Hubbard of excellent quality.

Hubbard Golden or Red—90 Days

Similar in shape to the Green Hubbard, only earlier. Skin usually warted, of a fine orange-red color except for a slight tinge of green at blossom end. Flesh deep orange.

Hubbard Green—95 Days

A very popular Winter Squash. Skin dark green or bronze slightly marked with orange. Flesh is a bright yellow orange. An excellent keeper, sometimes being kept until Spring. A favorite variety with the Canners.

Hubbard Warty—95 Days

Identical to the old form of Hubbard in every way, but covered with warts, and by some, preferred to the smooth Hubbard, only a fancy.

Mammoth Chili—80 Days

The largest Squash, often reaching a weight of 100 pounds. Very showy, skin bronze, flesh thick, color orange.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Benning's Bush .....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Cocozelle .....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Early White Bush .....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Giant Summer Crookneck ..	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Golden Summer Crookneck..	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Boston Marrow .....	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Delicious .....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Hubbard Blue or Marble-head .....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Hubbard Golden or Red ..	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Hubbard Green .....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Hubbard Warty .....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Mammoth Chili .....	.10	.20	.55	1.75

TOMATO

We have not yet been able to find an absolutely wilt-resisting variety, although some seedsmen advertise such under all conditions. One ounce of Seed will produce 1000 plants. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to the acre for plants. Ripening for table 95 to 120 days from sowing, according to variety and season.

The Tomato was introduced in the year 1596, but for many years was cultivated only as a curiosity or ornamental fruit for the embellishment of the table. In fact, people were afraid to eat it, as there was a popular impression that it produced cancer, consequently it was eaten only by a few venturesome people.

The first reference to the Tomato in an American Seed Catalogue is found in Landreth's Catalogue of 1820, and the sort then referred to was a yellow Tomato. It was not until after 1840, when six sorts were cultivated, that they became a general article of diet, but all were poor in comparison with present forms.

In 1862 the Fiji, a large, rough, meaty, purple sort, was introduced. It was the forebear of all the purple sorts from which have been bred the Essex, Acme, and Beauty, with all their variations. In 1866 were introduced the improved red sorts, known then as Cooks Favorite, Canada Victor and others, which two years later were greatly improved upon by the Tilden, for which the Landreth establishment paid \$50 for a single fruit.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in hills three feet apart on a warm border. For a later supply sow a short time afterwards in a more open situation. As the plants advance in growth, support them by brushwood. To have the Tomato very early, it is necessary to start the plants in a hot-bed, or they may be reared in a flower pot or cigar box in a window and subsequently transplanted.

Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop, they may be raised in outside beds. For late crop the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit, per acre on cultivated and fertilized land, is about 14,000 pounds, or say 250 bushels per acre, though twice that quantity has often been grown.

The Tomato vine is a rank feeder and especially needs nitrogen, otherwise known in one of its forms as ammonia. Stable manure is rich in ammonia. So is nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash and also that commercial fertilizer known as dried meat, dried blood, or chicken guano. For Tomatoes, which are soft wooded, ammonia is more desirable than potash or phosphoric acid, which are, in their turn, more valuable in the growth of hardwood plants or of grains which make hard straw.

In purchasing Landreth's Tomato Seed, the buyer is certain of the absolute purity of what he buys. In the case of Landreth's Bloomsdale Grown Tomato Seed, every crop is produced from seed saved from hand-selected fruit of the preceding year, every one of which fruit was closely inspected and approved as to shape, size, color and general appearance, and what is more important, only fruit saved from vines of approved development.

LANDRETHS' CERTIFIED TOMATO SEEDS

We are the only Seedsmen who have grown in Pennsylvania Tomato seed certified by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

We wish to call your attention to our new crop of —

Certified Tomato Seed grown by us under the supervision, and officially inspected by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. We are privileged in being the first seed growers to offer

seeds of Tomato, each package of which will be accompanied by a certificate from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture as respects excellency of stock, purity of type and freedom from disease. Our supply of course is not unlimited but we can offer until sold certified seed of—

MARGLOBE

undoubtedly the best of all recent introductions, similar to the Globe but larger; more productive, smooth and red. The perfect tomato for canning and garden cultivation.

Pkt., 20c.; oz., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.40; lb., \$8.00

BONNY BEST

Early, smooth, red and productive; a continuous bearer and excellent for canning.

Pkt., 15c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00

GREATER BALTIMORE

A heavy fruit bearing variety; earlier and more productive than the Stone. Fruits large, solid, round, red and free from blemish. An ideal canning or for the garden.

Pkt., 15c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00

Certified Seed in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Blue Cartons

For fuller descriptions, see pages 73 and 74.



Certified Marglobe

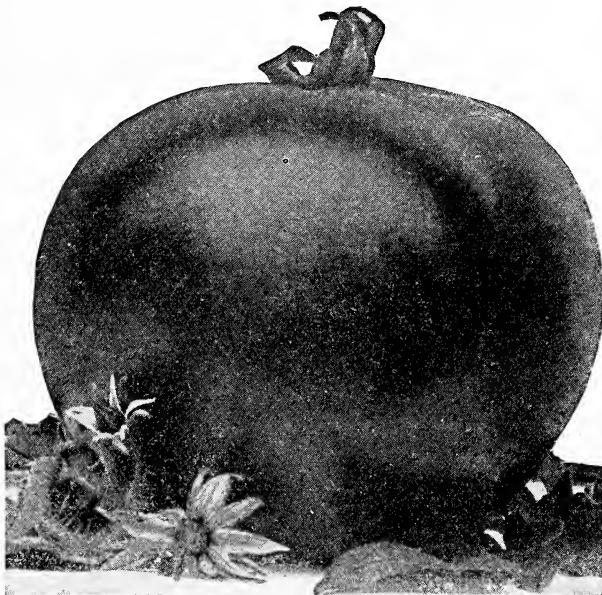
BREAK O'DAY TOMATO 95 DAYS

This is a new variety which we believe is destined to become a very popular early red, grown in the South for the Northern market, and also the best early variety for market gardeners anywhere.

Dr. F. J. Pritchard, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, originated this variety by crossing Marvana with the Marglobe, and in his opinion it is superior to the Marglobe, which is paying it a high compliment as Dr. Pritchard also originated Marglobe.

The vines are very open growing and somewhat resemble Earliana in appearance, although the leaves are small and rather short for such a prolific plant. It is quite resistant to disease and can stand severe adverse weather conditions. The fruits are medium to large in size and quite closely resemble the Marglobe, both as to shape, and inside and outside color. It is very productive in those states where it was extensively grown in experimental work; namely, Florida, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is only a few days later than our Earliana and because of this and its smoothness and solidity, believe it will replace Earliana.

Pkt., 20c.; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$6.50



Bloomsdale

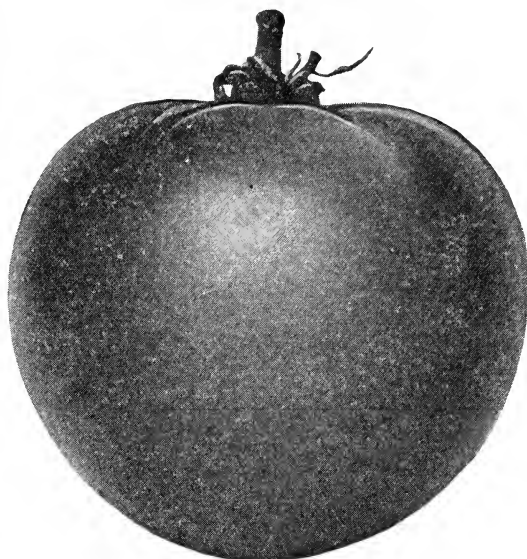
Bloomsdale—105 Days

A wagon load of the Landreths' Bloomsdale Tomato is as showy as a load of scarlet roses. The Earliana, earliest Tomato of any size, ripens a week sooner than the Bloomsdale, but it is somewhat flat and convoluted, while the Landreths' Bloomsdale is far superior, being plump, smooth and a continuous picker, which the Earliana is not, thus affording little comparison with the famous Bloomsdale variety. In tonnage it is at least a 50% larger cropper than the Earliana, consequent upon its everbearing quality. It is most admirably adapted for a canners' sort, being unusually large, round, smooth, very meaty and crackless, not losing much weight in skinning, a repeater in fruiting, consequently a heavy picker each time. We have picked it five times at intervals of ten days, that is, 50 days of picking. The habit of the plant is particularly hardy, being free from disease, both at stem and fruit.

TOMATO—Continued

Marglobe—100 Days

This Tomato is undoubtedly the best of all recent introductions. It was named and introduced by Dr. Pritchard, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is Globe in shape, deep red all over, very little depression at the stem end, does not crack. No mark at all at the blossom end. It is solid, no green core and most productive. The vines are robust and wilt-resistant as much as any variety we have ever seen. It possesses everything desirable in character and a most attractive Tomato in every way. Few seeds. This Tomato is similar in shape to old well known Globes but larger, and instead of being pink as Globes, is **Red**. The Northern market much prefers a Red Tomato to a Pink. The growers have been using a Pink Globe because they could not get a Red. It has been found to be the best Tomato which can be grown in Florida and the South for shipping to northern markets. We recommend the Marglobe to take the first place with Market Gardeners, Kitchen Gardeners and Canners. The Canners who used it this year were most pleased with it, and we believe when others become acquainted with it, it will be used to a large extent in the canning trade. The Seed which we offer is grown right here by ourselves, product of Seed originally obtained from Dr. Pritchard, and is absolutely correct, for it has since

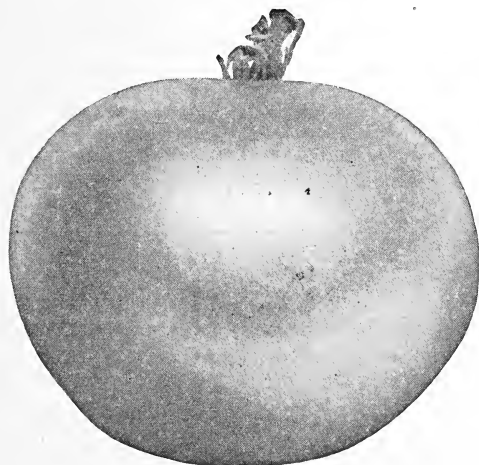


Marglobe

been selected from individual plants by us. This variety will be more generally cultivated during the summer of 1931—as it is the most profitable of all sorts. The demand will be so great that it will be likely that we will plant out for Seed more than half our acreage in this variety. We cannot say too much for this strain of Tomato and we hope all our customers will order it.

Bonny Best—100 Days

An early, smooth, red, productive variety. Very similar if not identical with Chalk's Early Jewel.



Delaware Beauty

Chalk's Early Jewel—100 Days

Five days later than the Landreth. Large, globular fruit, solid, smooth skin, flesh bright scarlet and of excellent quality. Fruit free from cracks or any convolutions upon the surface. Vine strong and very hardy. A first-class Market Garden sort.

Delaware Beauty—105 Days

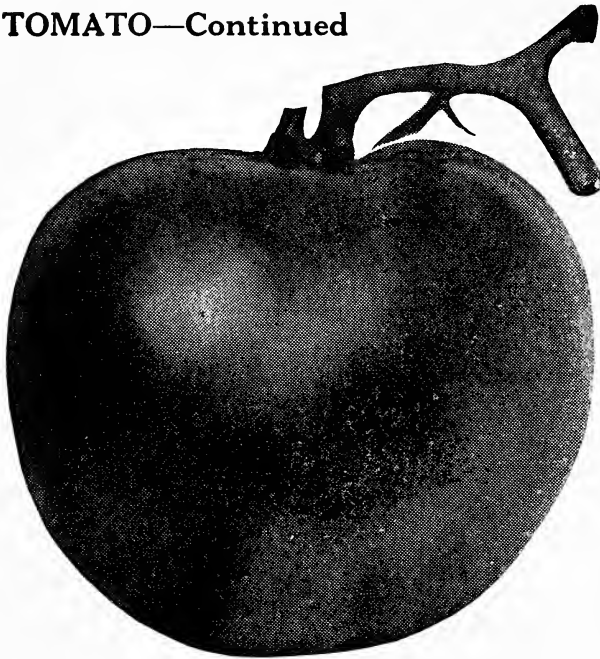
The Delaware Beauty was introduced by Landreth in the autumn of 1912. The following autumn we could not fill the demand for seed. A showy, medium-sized, red sort. Vine compact, deep green, blight-resistant, thick stemmed, extraordinarily productive.

One week later than Chalk's Jewel, one week earlier than the Landreth's Red Rock, and two weeks earlier than Stone.

Fruit smooth, almost entirely free from splits, a most distinguishing quality, very uniform in size and showy. Has a habit of simultaneously coloring up

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Bloodsdales.....	.10	.85	2.70	9.00
Bonny Best.....	.10	.35	1.15	3.75
Chalks Early Jewell.....	.10	.35	1.15	3.75
Delaware Beauty.....	.10	.45	1.50	5.00
Marglobe.....	.10	.60	1.95	6.00

TOMATO—Continued



The Landreth— $\frac{3}{4}$ Size

all over the fruit. Shape slightly flattish at blossom end, quite globular at stem or crown, and **no depression whatever** at stem end, the illustration showing that it is unusually full on top—a most desirable quality, absolutely **no waste**.

Its habit of **ripening a week** ahead of the Landreths' Red Rock and **two weeks ahead of Stone** is most desirable. A **productive** sort which was long looked for to come in ahead of these two late varieties. Cannors especially are asked to observe this most profitable character. It, like all other Landreth-grown Tomatoes, can only be bought in sealed, lithographed cardboard boxes.

Earliana—90 Days

The best early, red, smooth Tomato on the market today. Fruits medium size, nearly round and bright scarlet. Vines healthy with small foliage, very productive and ripening the entire crop in a very short time. Vines of this variety in the Middle Atlantic States are very often dead by September 1st. Used extensively by Cannors for their early product; most exclusively in New Jersey for the early market trade.

Greater Baltimore—110 Days

A main crop variety as a fruiter, slightly more reliable than Stone because, although it is about the same size, it is earlier and more productive. It is very dependable for the vines are stout, continuous croppers and remain in full vigor until killed by frost. The fruits are large, solid, round, red, and free from any kind of blemish.

John Baer—100 Days

An early sort. So similar to Chalk's Jewel, that it is practically impossible to say which is better.

Landreth, The—95 Days

Quite distinct. It is choice or we would not have named it "The Landreth."

This Tomato is not as large as the Landreths' Red Rock, but is just as red and two weeks earlier, ripening five days **after** the Earliana, but twice as productive, and ripening twenty days ahead of the Stone, Paragon, and similar sorts.

The vine is short-stemmed, unusually healthy, and productive of blood-red, beyond comparison solid, smooth, meaty and most attractive fruit, **astonishingly productive**. The shape of the fruit is full bottomed, that is, round at the bottom, **quite free from cracks**, with very little cavity at the stem end.

The Landreth Tomato is in appearances after the order of Chalk's Jewel, an improvement out of the Chalk's Jewel, but is **five days earlier**, considerably **larger fruited**, far more **productive**, picking over a longer period, of **better color**, more **solid**, and **does not crack**. Altogether it is more desirable than Chalk's Jewel and has proved a leader in every section where an early Tomato is needed.

Matchless—115 Days

This is the largest fruited sort of the second early class, and is especially adapted for home use, nearby markets and in some sections is very popular for canning. Vines are very vigorous, extremely productive and continue to bear until frost. Fruits are bright red in color, half flat, ovoid, smooth, very meaty and solid, having but few seeds.

No Substitute, Landreths'—110 Days

Unusually productive. Very showy and distinctive in vine. Similar to the old Potato Leaved, but immeasurably superior. Vines spreading and vigorous, stems thick, leaves very dark and broad resembling a potato leaf, often being larger than a man's hand. The physical vigor of the plant is assured by its great breathing or lung power. Fruit brilliant red, full sized, round or full at bottom or blossom end. Both fruit and vines very healthy. A very desirable sort, ripening fruit one week earlier than Stone, but by far a more showy sort.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Earliana.....	.10	.35	1.15	3.75
Greater Baltimore.....	.10	.35	1.05	3.50
John Baer.....	.10	.35	1.20	4.00
Landreth, The.....	.10	.55	1.80	6.00
Matchless.....	.10	.35	1.15	3.75
No Substitute.....	.10	.55	1.80	6.00

TOMATO—Continued

Plum Shaped Red—100 Days

2 inches long by one inch in diameter, the shape of a plum. Fruit bright or scarlet red, used in pickling in unbroken form.

Radibaugh, Select—110 Days

Very strong and healthy vine, leaves rather small. Fruit red, late, elongated, that is, longer than wide, with a globular blossom, much resembling the Delaware Beauty but larger. Wilt-resistant.

Landreths' Red Rock—110 Days

A choice sort, exceedingly solid, or, in other words, free from water, full of pectin, that is, a gum-like juice. Nothing like it in this respect. Shape round or full-bottomed, smooth as an apple, free from splits, small cavity at stem end, ripens all over, fruit borne in clusters. Vine very healthy; quite rust-resistant. It requires rich soil. Several days earlier and more productive than Stone, as it is rounder, a deeper red, more solid or meaty, larger fruited.

Stone—115 Days

A superior sort, a great favorite in all gardens. Used extensively by commercial canners. It is a late sort, productive, producing large, solid, bright red, smooth fruit and undoubtedly used more than any other Tomato in the United States.

Success—115 Days

Color bright red, large, ovoid, late, solid, deep from stem to blossom end.

Landreths' Extra Early Sunrise—85 Days

Early: So named as it is undoubtedly the earliest of all Field Sorts, 5 to 8 days earlier than Earliana. **Vine:** Small and compact which can be set one foot each way nearer than ordinary sorts. **Foliage:** Quite small. **Fruit** in the center of the vine, color red, shape flat, smooth skinned. **Product:** Averaging 10 tons to the acre where other sorts will only average half that amount. Not so highly recommended for late season planting.

PURPLE VARIETIES

Acme or Essex Hybrid—105 Days

An early ripener, medium size, shape slightly oval and smooth, color reddish-purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid, a very popular sort everywhere, especially in markets where purple fruit is desired.

Beauty—110 Days

Well named, fruit considerably larger than Acme, color same, being reddish purple, solid, meaty, smooth, fine for table, growing on vines of a healthy habit.

Coopers' Special Globe—95 Days

Claimed to be an improvement over Globe. Vines more prostrate than other Globes, very productive. Fruit large, solid, smooth skinned. Excellent keeping qualities. One of the best shippers.

Landreths' Crown-Picked Globe—100 Days

We call special attention to the Landreths' Crown-picked Globe Tomato. We know this variety

to be something very fine as a shipper. We pay very special attention to this variety. The merit of value for shipping of the Landreths' Globe as Landreths grow it is that it has very thick, tough outer skin and interior walls, fitting it especially to resist skinning on the one hand, or on the other, cracking or bursting in transportation, which resisting quality fits it for shipment to much longer distances than **any other known sort**. Don't forget this point as to its unusual resisting quality against cracking and mashing in transportation.

The shape of the Landreths' Crown-picked Globe is longer between the stem and blossom end than the measurement across the fruit; in other words, it is slightly oblong or olive-shaped. The color is a rosy red, with never a split or spot.

The Florida shippers send hundreds of cars of Landreths' Crown-picked Globe to the northern markets—always a quick seller because of its **resistant** quality, consequently every Tomato grower, no matter where located, who ships to a distance can safely tie up to the Landreths' Crown-picked Globe as undoubtedly **profitable** for shippers, because resistant against injury of any kind, as jolting over rough roads, be they railroads or wagon roads.

Too much cannot be said as to the merits of the Landreth Crown Picked Globe, but do not expect the same merits in seed not Landreths' as this is our own special variety.

Detroit, Early—110 Days

A large early, productive, solid variety, flesh purple. Similar to a large Beauty. Fruit smooth, always globular-shaped, of good quality.

Dwarf Champion—110 Days

Second early, stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Grows like a tree, therefore sometimes called Tree Tomato, a habit which enables the plants to be set much closer together than the ordinary Tomato. Potato leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit medium size, nearly round, solid, purplish red in color.

Globe—100 Days

Grown very largely in the southern part of Florida, Texas and Louisiana for shipment to the northern markets. Color a pinkish red; plum to globe-shaped, very productive. A constant bearer. This Tomato originated in our Bloomsdale Green House in 1890 through hybridization, but the time for its popularity had not arrived, therefore we dropped it and it was in later years taken up by others.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Plum Shaped Red.....	.10	.60	1.90	6.25
Radibaugh, Select.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.50
Red Rock, Landreths'....	.10	.40	1.35	4.50
Stone.....	.10	.35	1.05	3.50
Success.....	.10	.35	1.05	3.50
Sunrise, Landreths'.....	.10	.75	2.40	8.00
Acme.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.00
Beauty.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.00
Coopers Special Globe....	.10	.50	1.65	5.50
Crown Picked Globe.....	.10	.80	2.55	8.50
Detroit Early.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.50
Dwarf Champion.....	.10	.50	1.75	5.75
Globe.....	.10	.50	1.65	5.50

TOMATO—Continued

Gulf State Market—100 Days

A productive sort and an excellent shipper by reason of its tough skin. Color purple and pink. Form globular, free from cracks. Vine very hardy. One of the best.

June Pink—90 Days

The earliest pink variety on the market. In reality, it is simply a pink form of Earliana and has all the characteristics of Earliana. Fruit solid and borne in profusion.

Ponderosa—115 Days

Foliage large and broad. A monster, fruit purplish-pink, very solid, irregular, crinkled and ovoid, flattened at both ends, not entirely free from roughness, very meaty, containing very few seeds. One of the largest Tomatoes grown, by some considered very desirable for slicing. This variety is the same as Brimmer or so very like it that it is well nigh impossible to distinguish them apart. Commonly known as beefsteak in some sections of the United States.

Walter Richards' Extra Early Improved Globe—100 Days

Tall, dark green vine, very healthy and vigorous, with many thick stems and more fruit bearing branches and more wilt-resistant than any other globe Tomato. An oval purple globe with heavy, very smooth skin, but little cavity at the stem end and none at the blossom end. It is much like an orange in shape, with no green core and absolutely free from cracks. The fruit is borne in clusters, tightly attached to the stem. It averages about 3½ inches in size across the crown, and a vine often has 60 to 100 fruits and an acre sometimes produces 15 tons. It is a fine shipper.

YELLOW VARIETIES

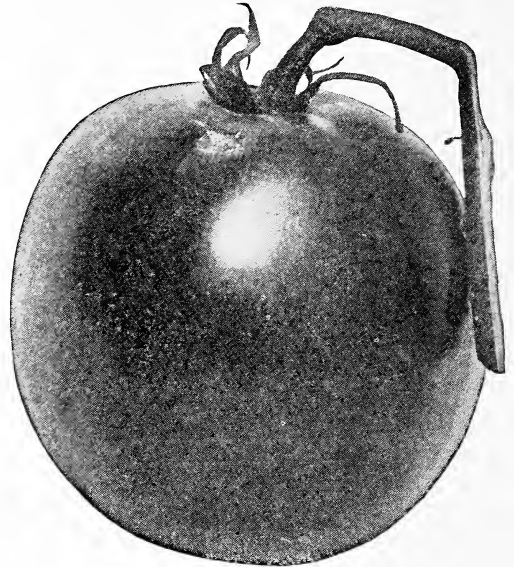
Golden Queen or Trophy—100 Days

This is a bright, smooth, well-shaped medium-fruited yellow variety. Very productive, possess-

ing superior flavor to any of the Red sorts. The fruit often shows a slight blush of red when fully ripened, which makes it very attractive in appearance.

Plum-Shaped Yellow—100 Days

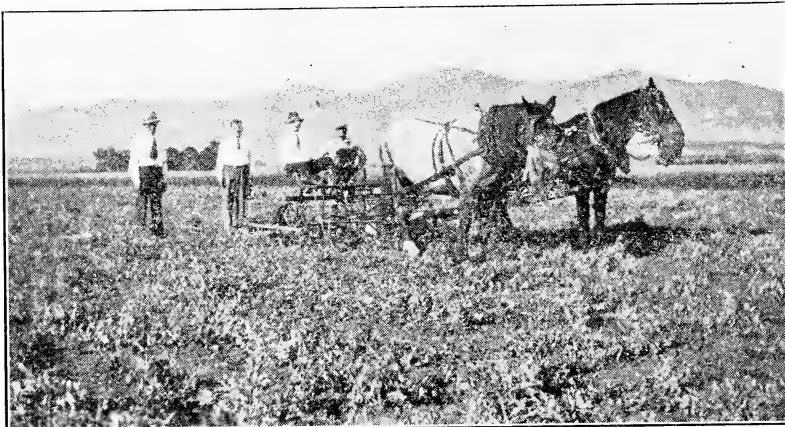
Same as plum-shaped red in every particular except in color. Used in pickling in an unbroken form.



Landreth's Crown-Picked Globe

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Gulf State Market.....	.10	.45	1.50	5.00
June Pink.....	.10	.45	1.50	5.00
Ponderosa.....	.10	.60	1.95	6.50
Walter Richards'.....	.50	1.75	5.50	20.00

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Golden Queen.....	.10	.55	1.75	
Plum-Shaped Yellow.....	.10	.60	1.90	



Burnet Landreth, Jr., trying out a New Pea Cutter on Landreth's Breeding Grounds in Montana.

TURNIP

Native probably of Great Britain and Northern Europe

Four ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Three pounds to the acre. Matures for table in 60 to 90 days, according to variety and season.

Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, or among the first seeds in early Spring; indeed, the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather, when the bulb becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for successful Turnip drilling, though frequently the conditions of the soil then are not so dry as to be favorable to satisfactory germination.

WHITE FLESHED SORTS

Cow Horn Long White Green Crowned—90 Days

This variety is a pure White, except a dash of green in the crown. It is a large cropper. Roots sometimes 12 inches long. In shape it is very much like a very long carrot, only it is blunt at the point and very often has a slight crook.

Cow Horn Red Crowned—90 Days

This is identical to the Green Crowned except that the crown is red.

Early Flat Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf—50

This is a very early flat Turnip with a red or purple crown. Used extensively for cattle feeding as well as for the table. Roots flat, about 2 inches in diameter, flesh white. One of the most used Turnips today. Not equal to the Red Top Globe.

Early Flat White Dutch—50 Days

This Turnip is very early and resembles the Early Flat Red or Purple Top in most respects except that the roots or bulbs are all white.

Early Snowball—70 Days

The earliest and most perfectly formed round white Turnip for garden use. A small white globe, very quick in its growth and highly recommended as a Turnip of fine texture.

Extra Early Red Top Milan—40 Days

This and the White Milan are the earliest Turnips in cultivation. Very desirable, in the early stages.

Extra Early White Milan—40 Days

This is identical with the Red Top Milan, except in the color of the top. It is used quite extensively for forcing.

Jersey Lily—65 Days

Very similar to White Egg, but longer, and not so early; flesh of excellent quality.

Landreths' Southern Snow White Globe—80

Color pure white, shape round, size large, solid, quick in its growth for a large Turnip. Produces a great tonnage to the acre. We recommend this to stock breeders for early feeding, also for sowing at seasons too late to plant Ruta-bagas.

Large Early Red or Purple Top White Globe—60

This is a large sized, rapid grower, attractive in appearance and admired by all. As its name indicates, it is globular, roots are large, purple or red crown, white underneath. The flesh is white and of fine texture. The roots when about 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, are the best size for edible condition. This is the most popular and most largely used of all the White Fleshed varieties.

Showgoin or Japanese Turnip

This is a decided acquisition to both the Turnip and the Greens classes. It produces an abundance of tender delicately flavored leaves, and later a full crop of very tender Turnips, closely resembling Early White Flat Dutch.

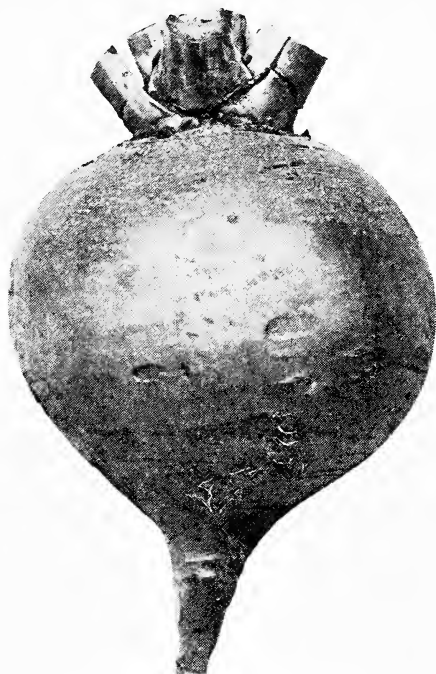
It is a very rapid grower. The leaves as greens being ready fully as early as any of the Turnips for greens. After the leaves are cut the roots form rapidly, reaching maturity fully as early as Flat Dutch and Purple Top Strap Leaf.



Large Early Red or Purple Top White Globe

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Cow Horn Green.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Cow Horn Red.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Early Flat Red.....	.10	.15	.25	.65
Early Flat White.....	.10	.15	.25	.65
Early Snowball.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Ex. Early Milan Red Top..	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Ex. Early Milan White Top	.10	.15	.30	1.00
Jersey Lily.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Landreth Snow White Globe.....	.10	.15	.25	.65
Large Early Red or Purple Top White Globe.....	.10	.15	.25	.65
Showgoin or Japanese.....	.10	.15	.40	1.20

TURNIP—Continued



Bloomsdale Swede

Pomeranian White Globe—60 Days

Shape round, size large, solid, pure white, smooth, quick in growth for a large turnip, producing a large weight. Very productive; often 30 to 40 tons to the acre; used extensively for stock feeding, as well as for the table; popular in the South.

White Egg—60 Days

A sort forming oval roots and shaped the size of an egg in an incredibly short period after sowing. Roots are medium size, flesh very white, firm and sweet. Usually about 2 inches in diameter and 3 inches long when fit to eat.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES**Aberdeen or Yellow Scotch—70 Days**

This Turnip is highly recommended as a cattle Turnip. Roots yellow with green top, flesh yellow. It is a ranker grower and coarser and later than the Amber Globe which we offer, but we recommend it most highly for dairy purposes.

Amber Globe Green Crowned—70 Days

This we introduced in 1863 and it is almost indispensable in every rural household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding, productive and an excellent keeper. We can say without hesitancy it is the best yellow fleshed Turnip on the market today. Roots are large with green tops and globular shaped. The skin is yellow, except at the top, which is green. The

flesh is light yellow, of fine texture and very sweet, and when cooked, more closely resembles Rutabaga than any other Turnip on the market.

Amber Globe Red Crowned—70 Days

A Bloomsdale selection from the older Green Crowned Amber Globe. The same in every respect to the Green except it has an outside red crown and for this reason it is preferred by some Market Gardeners, as they like its appearance in the basket.

RUTA-BAGA**Bloomsdale Swede—90 Days—Illustrated**

The Bloomsdale Swede is the parent of all neckless Ruta-Baga, called by some Improved Long Island Swede, quite wonderful in its fine breeding. It is a yellow globular or ovoid shaped, Ruta-Baga, large size, the finest texture and flavor, a rich, creamy yellow, with a purple top, and absolutely free of neck—a good keeper. Undoubtedly the best of the Ruta-Bagas—many strains of which are not worth the cultivation in the United States.

Budlong Breadstone or Sweet German—90 Days

A white fleshed Ruta-Baga, is stump rooted, fibrous outside; very hardy; a long keeper.

Landreths' Improved Purple Top Yellow Fleshed—90 Days

A hardy, oval-rooted sort, a heavy cropper. Flesh yellow, with a purple crown, not equal to our strain of Bloomsdale Swede.

Market Garden or Long Island Swede—90 Days

Similar to Bloomsdale Swede, but not as large in form. Grown very largely by Market Gardeners for table use; also good for cattle.

WINTER TURNIPS FOR GREENS**Dixie Land—50 Days**

A form of Turnip for winter greens. Produces large foliage of light blue-green color. An exceedingly good variety. The roots, however, are not good for eating, only the tops being used.

Seven Top or Southern Prize—50 Days

This Turnip is used entirely for greens and salad. It may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. In the Spring in the Southern States it yields an abundant foliage for boiling with cured meat and is in much demand. It is principally cultivated in the Southern States and is a great favorite as greens for stock. It is very hardy.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Pomeranian.....	.10	.15	.20	.65
White Egg.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Aberdeen.....	.10	.15	.20	.65
Amber Globe Green.....	.10	.15	.20	.65
Amber Globe Red.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Bloomsdale Swede.....	.10	.15	.25	.80
Budlong Breadstone.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Landreths' Imp. P. Top.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Market Garden.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Dixie Land.....	.10	.15	.20	.55
Seven Top or Southern Prize.....	.10	.15	.20	.55

LANDRETHS' FLOWER SEEDS

THE BEST TYPES THAT CAN BE PRODUCED

In presenting our Flower Seed list we have given the matter a great deal of thought, endeavoring to list a first-class selection of Flower Seeds for the most ornamental garden plots or borders. The varieties enumerated are what we consider the best of their families, as to hardiness, color and general satisfaction. We have not listed any varieties which will not thrive in an open garden. All varieties listed, if given the proper care, should produce satisfactory results, and although our list is not as large as that found in some other catalogs, we think it comprises the best varieties for general purposes. Flower seeds are often planted too deeply and for this reason do not come up as well as vegetable seeds.

Marks denoting: ☐ Annual ☐ Perennial Biennial

AGERATUM ☐

Per Pkt.

Of easy growth, flowers abundantly out-of-doors in Summer and until frost; therefore very desirable for table decoration. In bloom for 90 days. Hardy annual.

Dwarf, White—Very delicate.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Dwarf, Blue—Most attractive.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Dwarf, Mixed.... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

ALYSSUM ☐

Makes a very pretty border: fine for carpet bedding, baskets, pot plants. Cut back when through flowering and will bloom again. Annual. Blooms June to November.

Maritimum (Sweet).—White. 8 to 12 inches. Trailing habit, very sweetly scented, a hardy annual.

1 Oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Carpet of Snow.—Very suitable for border and pot work. 6 inches.

1 Oz., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

ANCHUSA ☐

Italica, Dropmore Variety—A most satisfactory perennial with rough green leaves, bearing large numbers of blue flowers on branching stems. Should be in every garden..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) ☐

(See illustration page 80)

An exquisite showy tender perennial, living for a second and third year, but best treated as an annual, blooming in July if sown early and then on until killed by frost. By cutting off most of the flowering stems and giving a slight protection over Winter, plants will bloom second Summer for four months. For cut flowers, Snapdragons retain their fresh appearance for 4 or 5 days and in this particular they are very valuable as table decorations.



Ageratum

ANTIRRHINUM—Continued

Per Pkt.

Majus Rose..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

" **Yellow**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

" **Scarlet**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

" **White**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

" **Pink**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Tall, Large Flowered, Mixed. Height, 18 inches.

Red, Rose, Yellow, Scarlet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Galathee—Crimson and white. Showy.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Semi-Dwarf, Large Flowered, Mixed. Rose,

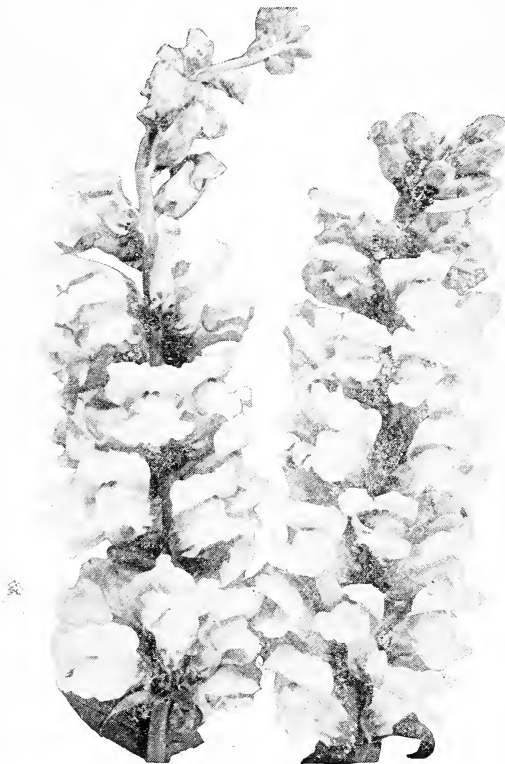
Yellow, White..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) ☐

Among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial old fashioned flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer for 60 days. Foliage very attractive.

Double Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Single Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 50c.; 10



Snapdragon or Antirrhinum

AQUILEGIA—Continued

Per Pkt.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrids—The best of the Columbines, having extremely long spurs, and embracing blues, lavenders, purples, mauves, reds, pinks, yellows, whites and creams. Two or more colors in the same flower-head.

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 55c; 25

ASTERS □

Chrysanthemum-like flowers not surpassed in beauty by any plant. They vary in color from a delicate pink and white to deep reds and purples. The plants thrive best in rich soil, but with sufficient moisture will give satisfaction in almost any garden plot, and blossom in profusion for about six weeks or until killed by frost. They are especially adapted to house decoration, and when cut and placed in water hold their regal heads erect for a week or ten days without withering. A supply of Asters, effective and beautiful for months, providing more cut flowers than any other plants occupying the same space, may be had from July until frost by planting an early variety, as Queen of the Market, followed by a later variety of the American Branching type. Asters are the most satisfactory annual open garden flowering plants during Midsummer and Autumn.

American Branching.—We cannot recommend the Branching type too highly. They closely resemble small Chrysanthemums. Very free blooming, producing flowers of the broad-petaled

ASTERS—Continued

Per Pkt.

type, slightly incurved and very lasting. Handsome double flowers borne on long stems, a free brancher and unsurpassed in merit. 24 inches tall.

Crimson—Fringed with Carmine..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Lavender—Very large, showy..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Pink—Delicate rose, attractive..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Purple—Blue Purple..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
White—Exceedingly delicate..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Light Blue..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Fine Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Crego's Giants.—Very early and constant bloomers, after the style of Queen of Market, but larger flowered. Loose-petaled, fluffy flowers.

Mixed Colors..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Giant Comet.—Immense flowers, often 4 inches diameter; good form and growth. Very valuable for exhibition use, as they resemble Japanese Chrysanthemums. Graceful and moplike heads, grand sort. Mid-summer. Branching.

Blue..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Crimson..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Lavender..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Pink..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Purple..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Rose..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
White..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Finest Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Ostrich Feather.—Large showy flowers; branching with loosely curled petals. White, rose, light blue, dark blue, crimson. Fine for cutting. Very similar to Giant Comet.

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10



Mixed Asters

ASTERS—Continued

Per Pkt.

Queen of the Market.—The best early among the Asters. Very desirable. Habit spreading. Plants, 18 inches high and very productive. Ten days earlier than any other.

- Crimson.**—Very attractive..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
White.—Like snow..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Lavender.—General favorite..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Blue.—Very choice..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Rose.—Most delicate..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Fine Mixed.—All colors..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

BACHELOR'S BUTTON ☐

See *Centaurea*, page 82.

BALLOON VINE (*Cardiospermum*) ☐

The **Balloon Vine**, popular as a rapid climbing annual, 10-12 feet, producing inflated seed pods one inch diameter, resembling miniature balloons; delicate foliage. Always a favorite. Valuable for screens. Sometimes called "Love In a Puff." Tender annual.....1 Oz., 25c.; 10

BALSAM APPLE (*Momordica Balsamina*) ☐

Round apple shaped, very fine glossy foliage. The more desirable of the two.....Pkt. 10c.

BALSAM PEAR (*Momordica Charantia*) ☐

Pear shaped fruit: leaves larger than above. Pkt. 10c.

BALSAM (*Ladyslipper*) ☐

Beautiful annuals with flowers as double as Roses, measuring two inches in diameter. Rich soil and deep culture in a sunny position are requisite to produce large and showy flowers. Seeds may be sown where they are to stand, and later thin out the plants; but if started indoors they will flower

BALSAM—Continued

Per Pkt.

earlier. Set plants about 2 feet apart, where they can have plenty of sun. Our stock is exceptionally fine. In bloom 60 days.

Double or Camellia Flowered.—Spotted Flowers..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10

Rose Double Flowered.—Mixed colors. 2 feet high, 18 in. diameter..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

BARTONIA (*Blazing Star*) ☐

Aurea.—Even in poor soil this flower will produce vivid yellow patches in the garden. Can be used effectively with blue *Ageratum* in the border. Cannot be transplanted. Sow where wanted to bloom..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 10

BLUE LACE FLOWER ☐

See *Didiscus*,

BRACHYCOME ☐

Iberidifolia.—Swan River Daisy. Blue, white, rose, violet flowers resembling small cinnerarias..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

BROWALLIA ☐

Mixed.—A fine bedding plant of free growth, blooming during summer and autumn, and producing star-shaped flowers of blue and white.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

CALENDULA or POT MARIGOLD ☐

Mixed Double.—Yellow and orange shades..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 20c.; 10

Orange King.—The best bright orange..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 35c.; 10

CALIFORNIA POPPY ☐

See *Eschscholtzia*, page 85.

CAMPANULA or CANTERBURY BELLS ☐

The **Canterbury Bells** are a large genus of showy plants, blooming in profusion. The *Campanula* claims a situation in most gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; succeeds well in good soil. Blooms second year.

Double Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10
Single Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

CANDYTUFT (*Iberis Umbellata*) ☐

These well-known favorites are among the most beautiful of our annual flowers. The seeds can be sown at all seasons or in Fall for early flowering. They like rich soil and plenty of room to flower freely. Nearly all varieties are hardy annuals. Very pretty in masses. Bloom 60 days.

Empress or Giant White Rocket.—Hyacinth flowered. A superb variety; large, pure white flowers on good stems..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10
Giant Hyacinth Flowered White...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10

Umbellata **Crimson**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10
 " **White**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10
 " **Pink**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10
 " **Lilac**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10
 " **Mixed**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10



Balsam or Ladyslipper

MAKE A PERMANENT PLANTING OF DELPHINIUMS

Per Pkt.

CANNAS (Seeds only) ○

Half-hardy perennial plants with broad foliage, of tropical appearance; produce a striking effect grouped in beds or single on the lawn. Soak the seed in warm water about 12 hours, first filing a small hole through the outer shell, sow in hot-bed, transplant when ground is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost and keep in a moderately warm cellar.

Crozy's Early Newest Large Flowering.—Mixed colors. 4 to 5 feet tall.
Oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. 20c.; 10

CARNATIONS □ ×

See *Dianthus*, page 84.

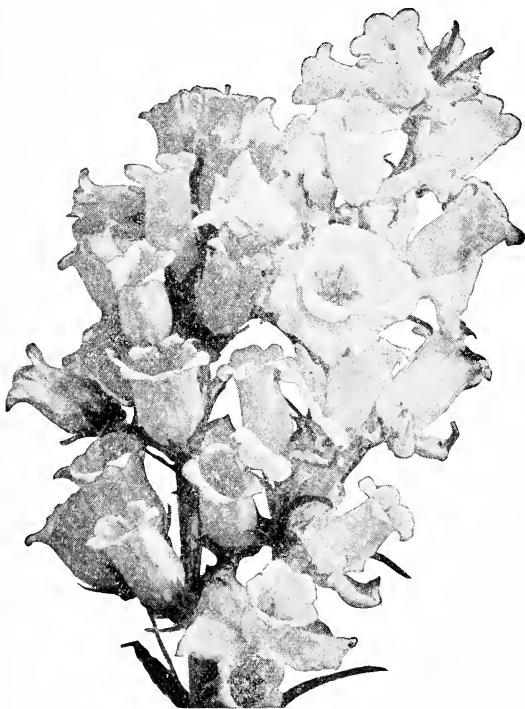
CASTOR BEAN or RICINUS □

The **Castor Bean**, in all its varieties, has a showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups. Valuable for screens, a tender annual.

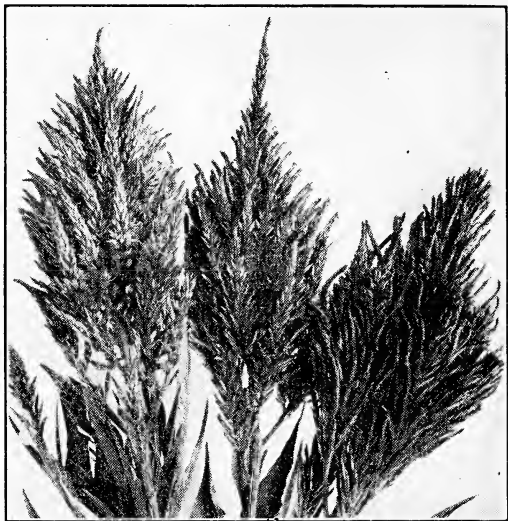
Sanguineus.—Red stalks and green foliage, with bronze tinge, seed-pods scarlet. 10 feet.
Oz., 25c.; 10

Zanzibariensis.—Largest-leaved variety, an elegant centre plant. Leaves often 2 feet across. 12 feet high..... Oz., 25c.; 10

Mixed, All Varieties..... Oz., 20c.; 10



Canterbury Bells or Campanula



Celosia Plumosa

Per Pkt.

CELOSIA or COCKSCOMB □

The **Cockscombs** are tender annuals, requiring good soil. The plant will produce a larger comb by cutting off side flowers and leaving one head only to a plant. If cut before maturing, the heads may be preserved during Winter.

Cristata, Tall.—Scarlet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., \$1.00; 10

Golden Queen..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.; 10

Tall Giant Empress.—Bright crimson combs, dark foliage. 2 to 3 feet high..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.; 10

Cristata, Dwarf.—Mixed. 4 or 5 colors. 1 foot high. Combs 10 inches..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Thompsoni Magnifica Plumosa.—Mixed. Plants 3 to 4 feet high, sending up delicate and exquisitely beautiful plumes of 10 inches in length, 3 to 4 inches in diameter and far more delicate than the more formal Cockscomb. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Childsii Mixed (Chinese Wool Flower).
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

CENTAUREA (Corn Flower) □

Cyanus, Double White..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

“ **Double Blue**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

“ **Double Rose**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

“ **Single Mixed**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 10

“ **Double Mixed**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10

Moschata Mixed (Sweet Sultan)—Larger than usual Centaureas; colors, blue, white, pink and yellow. 18 to 24 inches..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

CHRYSANTHEMUM □

Single Mixed Annual..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Double Mixed Annual..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Coronarum.—Tall Double finest mixed.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

COSMOS AND COREOPSIS FOR AUTUMN BEAUTY



Centaurea

CLARKIA ☐

Per Pkt.

Fine Mixed—Does well in poor soil. The flower sprays of scarlet, orange, pink, and white somewhat resemble the Flowering Almond. Sprays are long and may need staking..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

CLEOME (Spider Plant) ☐

Found in all old-fashioned gardens. Flowers rose, like a many legged spider, borne on stems, four feet high. An annual..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c. · 10

COLUMBINE ☐ See *Aquilegia*, page 79

CONVOLVULUS ☐ See *Morning Glory* page 88

CALLIOPSIS ☐

Golden Wave	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10
Crimson King	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10
Tricolor	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10
Double Mixed	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

COREOPSIS ☐

Tinctoria	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10
Lanceolata	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

COSMOS ☐

Every year this flower makes more friends. Growing 4 to 8 feet high from seed. In flower for 50 to 70 days. See illustration. Valuable for screens. Blooms until killed by frost.

Early Flowering Crimson	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10
Early Flowering Pink	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Early Flowering White	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Early Flowering Mixed	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Mammoth Perfection Lady Lenox.—White ground, flushed with delicate pink; a decided acquisition to this class. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10

COSMOS—Continued

Per Pkt.

Mammoth Crimson Perfection.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10

Mammoth Perfection, Mixed.—Flowers of perfect form, great size and beauty. White, crimson, dark pink, white-tinted rose.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomœa quamoclit*) ☐

The *Ipomœas* are among the most beautiful of annual running vines, blooming for 90 days or from midsummer until frost. Star-like flower.

Quamoclit.—Crimson, small, dark. Fern- or lace-like foliage; climbing rapidly 8 feet..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Quamoclit alba.—White, small. 10 feet. Lace-like foliage; climbing 8 feet..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Quamoclit Mixed.—White and crimson. Lace-like foliage; climbing 8 feet..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 20c.; 10

DAHLIA ☐

A favorite for autumn flowering, blooming the first season from seed if started early. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect and the range of colors so wide and varied that they will always be popular where display is wanted.

Will produce many choice tubers, which should be dug after flowering, buried in dry sand or peat moss, and stored for the winter in a cool place.

Finest Double Mixed.—Seeds saved from double flowers, including shades of red, pink, dark maroon, yellow, white, etc..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.; 10



Cosmos—Blooming not only in midsummer but during the late Autumn when all other flowers have ceased

“PINKS” FOR THE OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN

DAHLIA—Continued

Per Pkt.

Finest Single Mixed.—Will produce brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colors. Fine for cutting..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

DAISY DOUBLE (Bellis Perennis) ○

The **English Daisy** is a dainty perennial springtime plant. Fine for edging or border. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hot-bed. Should be planted in beds 5 inches apart to make best effect.

Red.—Double..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 85c.; 10

Pink.—Double..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 85c.; 10

Snowball.—Double white..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 85c.; 10

Double, Choice Mixed Colors...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.; 10



Dianthus laciniatus

DIANTHUS (Pinks) ○ □

The **Dianthus** may be divided into two classes, 1st, **Carnations**, which are striped or ribboned outwards. 2d, **Picotees** which are edged or feathered inwards, generally smaller and hardier and of a greater range of colors. These old favorites are still as popular as ever. Rich soil will make bright flowers. Most of the varieties are fragrant. In the open garden most bloom the first Autumn; can bloom the second season. Need slight protection in cold weather.

Perpetual Flowering Carnations □

Giant Marguerite, White...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 20

Giant Marguerite, Mixed Extra Large.—A very vigorous class, suitable for garden and splendid for cutting. Sown as annuals in February on a gentle heat and transplanted to open ground as soon as possible after frost, will produce a profusion of flowers in five months after sowing, 50 to 75% of the plants being double and sweetly

DIANTHUS—Continued

Per Pkt.

scented. Although usually treated as annuals, if given protection over winter, will bloom following spring..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 10

Border or Open-Garden Carnations ○

The flowers are generally borne on long stems; seed can be sown under glass or in the open ground, and will flower the next Summer.

Grenadin.—Red..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Vienna.—Early double dwarf. Mixed colors.... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 55c.; 10

Plumarius Clove Pink or Semperflorens.—The everblooming hardy garden pink. Includes the fragrant, charming, hardy perennial Pinks of our grandmothers' garden. Sometimes called Sweet May Pinks, Double Scotch Pinks and Grass Pinks. Best for borders..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Carnation Chabauds ○

Splendid large double types.

Cardinal Red...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 20

Deep Rose...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 60c.; 20

White...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 20

Giant Mixed...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Chinese and Japanese Pinks □

The **Pinks** or **Picotees** are free-flowering biennial plants, but best treated as annuals, that bloom the first Summer, and if freely cut will produce larger flowers the second year. Unrivalled for showy colors, flowers produced in abundance over four months' time.

Chinensis (China or Indian Pink).—Various colors, showy and double. Height, 1 foot... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Heddewigi (Japan Pink).—Double and single, very showy, fragrant. Flowers 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, beautifully striped and mottled. 10 inches.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Diadematus, Double.—Mixed colors, edged and marbled, compact in habit..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Laciniatus, Single.—Mixed. Flowers all colors exquisitely fringed. Height, 18 inches.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

BARBATUS, see **Sweet William**, page 95.

DELPHINIUM ○

The **Delphiniums** are showy perennials. Very easy to cultivate and beautiful for borders. The foliage is dark green, much divided, throwing out to perfection the blossoms, which are terminal spikes of blue. Although hardy perennials, the plants will bloom the first Autumn and again the following Spring.

Belladonna Improved, Clear Blue... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.; 20

Bellamosum, Dark Blue..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 70c.; 20

Gold Medal Hybrids, Finest Mixed
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 20

Per Pkt.

DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower) □

Coeruleus.—Dainty lavender-blue flowers from June to October. Excellent for bedding, and makes a splendid cut-flower..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 55c.; 10

DIGITALIS (Foxglove) ○

Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care and yielding tall spikes of showy, curiously shaped flowers. 30 inches. Blooms second year.

Rose.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Purple.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 10
White.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Dark Blue.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Fine Mixed.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean) □

Tall annual climbing flowering Beans. Valuable as a screen.

Daylight.—White.....	Oz., 25c.; 10
Purple.—Profuse bloomers.....	Oz., 25c.; 10
Mixed.—Very ornamental.....	Oz., 25c.; 10



Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) □

One of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses, scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Foliage finely cut like lace; color of a bluish tinge. Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn, the growth is of increased vigor. Diameter of plant growth 20 inches. Blooming 60 days. See illustration.

Carmine King.—Carmine-rose in color.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—Continued

Per Pkt.

Golden West.—Canary-yellow flowers, with deep orange blotch at base of each petal, forming a cross in centre. Flowers measure over 3 inches in diameter and have overlapping petals, delicately waved at edges..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Mandarin Red.—Inner side of petals orange; outer side scarlet..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Orange.—The True California Poppy.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

White...... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Mixed Colors...... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

FORGET-ME-NOT ○ See *Myosotis*, page 88.

FOUR-O'CLOCK □ See *Marvel of Peru*, p. 87.

FOXGLOVE ○ See *Digitalis*.



Gaillardia

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower) ○

These *Gaillardias* are half-hardy, free-flowering perennials. The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in various markings. They are good bedders, being strong, constant bloomers through the whole Summer. 24 inches tall.

Grandiflora Fine Mixed...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

GERANIUM ZONALE □

An excellent grade of plants can rapidly be raised from seed which gives a wide variety of color. Should be started indoors.

Single Mixed...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 65c.; 10

Per Pkt.

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth) ☐

Well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flowers resembling clover heads should be fully matured before being gathered. 15 inches tall.

Mixed.—Pink, white, purple..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10

GOURDS (Ornamental) ☐

The **Gourds** are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The Bottle and Dipper Gourds are useful when dry for domestic purposes, and the smaller types for ornamentation.

Bottle.—Water dipper..... Oz., 30c.; 10

Dish Cloth.—The net like interior when dried out is used like a towel or dish cloth.... Oz., 30c.; 10

Hercules Club.—Climber, fruit sometimes 5 feet long..... Oz., 30c.; 10

Sugar Trough.—Used as holders for syrups or water..... Oz., 30c.; 10

Dipper or Syphon.—Crooked at the neck. Used for dipping water..... Oz., 30c.; 10

Nest Egg.—So productive that the fruit lies like eggs in a nest..... Oz., 30c.; 10

Mock Orange...... Oz., 30c.; 10

Mixed Gourds.—All sorts Oz., 30c.; 10



Hollyhock—Beautiful double flowers

HELICHRYSUM, Straw or Everlasting Flower ☐

Double Mixed Colors.—Everlasting flowers, size of a 50-cent piece. Useful for making winter bouquets..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

HELIOTROPE ☐

Choice Mixed.—Very fragrant, grown as a bedding and pot plant, half-hardy perennial. Best treated as an annual..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 15

HOLLYHOCK (Althaea Rosea) ☐

One of the grandest perennials for a screen, throwing up stalks 5 to 8 feet high of beautiful flowers. Very stately wherever placed. Nothing better for background or among shrubs. Blooms sometimes first year; always second year.

Allegheny.—Semi-double, fringed, very choice, mixed colors. Mammoth flowers... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 10

Double Pink...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Double Red...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Double Yellow...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Double White...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Double Mixed Colors.—Extra choice. Rose, Scarlet, Salmon, Yellow... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Single Mixed.—Very attractive, all colors, early bloomer..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Annual Varieties.—Mixed. Very desirable, blooms first year if sown early..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Per Pkt.

ICE PLANT (Mesembryanthemum) ☐

A plant with ornamental foliage, ice-like globules, valuable for dry and sunny banks, rockwork, old walls, etc..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

IPOMŒA (Morning Glory) ☐

See page 88.

KOCHIA (Fire Bush) ☐

SUMMER CYPRESS OR BELVIDERE

The seed should be sown when the Oak trees are bursting into leaf. The plants develop very rapidly, finally reaching by midsummer two feet in height, and forming perfect globes of green, feathery branches, which turn red after frost. Anyone can grow this plant in almost any situation, and we accordingly recommend it most highly. An annual hedge plant.

Tricophylla.—A red stemmed and red flowered (in the autumn) bush, two feet high—early.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 10

Childsii.—Extraordinarily showy; green; red after frost. Newest, best type..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 10

LADYSLIPPER ☐ See Balsam, page 81.

MARIGOLDS FURNISH A WEALTH OF COLOR

LARKSPUR ☐

La France.—A new introduction of exceptional merit. Pleasing salmon-pink flowered, and of vigorous habit. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.; 10

Hyacinth Flowered Larkspur.—Double Mixed. So named as the spikes sometimes resemble a Hyacinth. Gorgeous tints.

	1 Oz., 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10
Stock Flowered Double, Mixed.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10
Blue Double	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Pink Double	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
Scarlet Double	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10
White Double	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10



Annual Larkspur

LINUM (Flax) ☐

Grandiflorum Perenne.—Dainty pale blue flowers. Easy to grow. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Grandiflorum Rubrum.—Showy scarlet flowers. Easy to grow. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10

LOVE-IN-A-MIST ☐ (See *Nigella*, page 90.)

LUPINUS (Polyphyllus) ☐

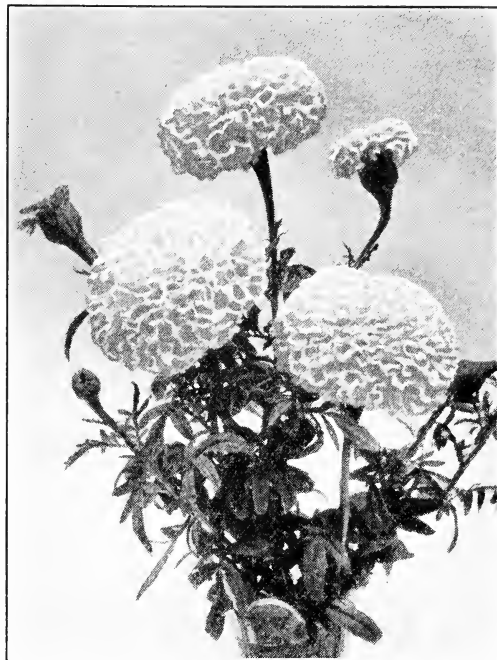
Beautiful hardy border plants with interesting foliage and large spikes of flowers resembling sweet-peas, set closely together on the stalk. No garden complete without Lupines.

Per Pkt.

LUPINUS—Continued

Per Pkt.

Blue	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 10
White	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 10
Roseus. —Extra fine	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10
Fine Mixed	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 10



African Marigold

MARIGOLDS or TAGETES ☐

Showy annuals of easy culture. Especially desirable in late Autumn. The flowers of the African variety, in its perfection, are equal to the double Dahlia. The French, as double as a Ranunculus, in appearance and texture not unlike the richest velvet. In bloom for 90 days.

African Tall Double. —Orange	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 10
African Tall Double. —Lemon	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 10
African Tall Double. —Mixed	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10
French Tall Double. —Mixed	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10
French Dwarf Double. —Bronze	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10
French Dwarf Double. —Lemon	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10
Dwarf Brownie, or Legion of Honor. —About 9 inches high. Fine for borders or massing. Flowers single, brilliant gold with maroon blotching. In bloom until frost	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

MARVEL-OF-PERU (Marabalis Jalapa) ☐

Or, as it is generally called, **Four-o'clock**, because its flowers open late each afternoon. Flowers are fragrant, with desirable colors and fine markings. Makes a fine Summer hedge if set in rows a foot apart. Tubers may be lifted in the Fall, and stored like Dahlias, and replanted in Spring, making larger plants with more flowers.

Mixed Colors.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 55c.; Oz., 20c.; 10
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Mignonette. A favorite old-fashioned flower

Per Pkt.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda) □

No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to everyone. Of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse or conservatory, in a box or pot on the window, or in the open ground in Summer. Blooms till Fall. Sow seeds several times during season. In bloom for 60 days.

Allen's Defiance.—The florist's favorite. Large spikes, very fragrant, and will keep for days after cutting, holding their fragrance, as the buds open daily. Fine for forcing. 9 inches high. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Goliath, Giant Flowered.—Red. Plants pyramidal in form and very strong with exceedingly large flower-spikes. 12 inches..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 10

Golden Yellow.—Dwarf growth, highly colored; fragrant..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

New York Market.—Unsurpassed florist strain. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 15

Odorata.—Small flowered but particularly fragrant. 9 inches..... Oz., 20c.; 10

MORNING-GLORY □

Convolvulus.—The **Convolvulus Major** is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors; suitable for covering porches or arbors, blooming in July and constantly until frost. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c.; Oz., 15c.; 10

Rochester.—A new large-flowering variety. Flowers 4 inches or over, are of a deep violet-blue, with a narrow band of white around the edge. Wonderfully attractive..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Giant Imperial Japanese Mixed... Oz., 30c.; 10

MORNING GLORY—Continued Per Pkt.

Heavenly Blue.—Most exquisite of the Morning-glories. Charming color..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Bona nox (Evening Glory).—Large fragrant blue flowers opening in the evening. Very showy. $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 30c.; 10



Morning-glory

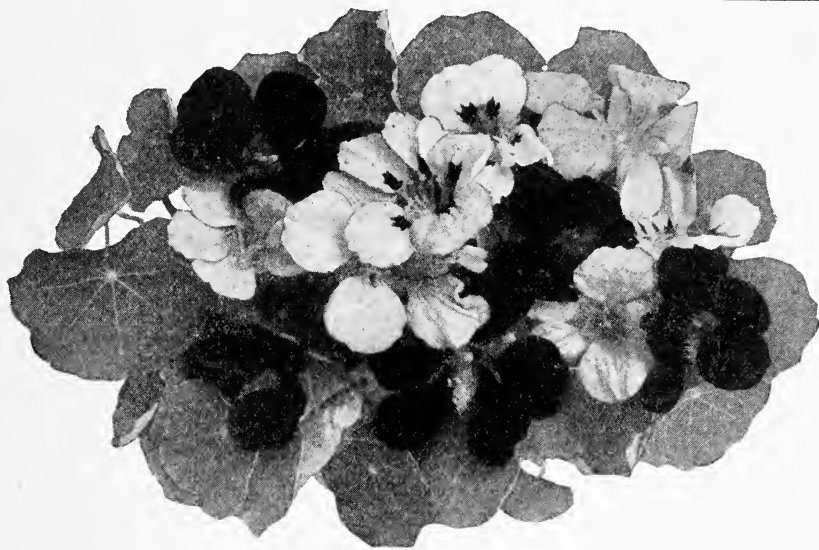
MOONFLOWER (Ipomoea grandiflora) □

These beautiful rapid-growing climbers will grow about 30 feet in one season. Though really a perennial, is best treated as an annual, as it will not survive northern winters. Leaves are large and the flowers, which open as the sun is sinking, are very fragrant. We have found it best to plant the seeds one-half inch deep, after having soaked them overnight in warm water. Blooming 40 days.

Mexicana Grandiflora Alba.—White flowers, six inches wide. Opens only night and mornings. Large, smooth, dark foliage..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not) ○

One of the most satisfactory early Spring flowers. They are perennials and quite hardy, although they do need some protection during very severe weather..... Blue Mixture $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10



Nasturtium

Landreth's Nasturtiums □

Sow when the Apple is in bloom.
Transplant when two inches high.

(PRICE PER PACKET, 10 CENTS)

The Nasturtiums, with four or five other ornamental plants, lead everything else in the garden. These flowers require next to no care and thrive best in a moderately good soil, enduring heat and dry weather remarkably well. Every housewife prizes the seed pods on account of their pungent, peppery taste, and feels her pickles incomplete without them. The flowers are of all colors, from deep chocolate to nearly white. They are very effective when planted in borders, and bloom from early summer until killed by frost. An excellent salad can be made of the leaves and young seed pods.

One Ounce sows 30 feet of single row.

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS □

The Dwarf Sorts are adapted for beds and borders

8 to 15 inches.

NAMED VARIETIES, 10 CENTS EACH;

OUNCE, 20c.; ¼-POUND, 55c.; POUND, \$1.65

Crimson.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect.

Golden King Dwarf.—Flowers Golden and Yellow, dark leaved.

Empress of India.—Foliage purple-blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers; a good plant for edging.

Beauty Dwarf.—Flowers Yellow and Scarlet.

King Theodore.—Dark crimson. Foliage dark green. An excellent sort. Good for edging.

Pearl or Moon Light.—Flowers cream tinted, a choice color among Nasturtiums, producing pleasing effect.

Yellow.—Strong vine, large leaved, profuse bloomer.

Landreth's Dwarf Mixed.—A mixture of the best dwarf varieties, producing an agreeable effect; in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white.
Per pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.45

TALL NASTURTIIUMS

Climbing 4 to 5 feet high.

NAMED VARIETIES, 10 CENTS EACH;

OUNCE, 20c.; ¼-POUND, 50c.; POUND, \$1.60

Crimson.—Dark and showy.

Bright Rose.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-salmon flower; quite distinct from usual colors.

Bright Yellow.—Very showy, and a profuse bloomer

Chameleon.—Many colors on same plant and a great variety of splashes of color on each flower.

Dunnett's Orange or Sunlight.—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy, deep orange flower.

King Theodore.—Purple-garnet with dark leaves.

Pearl or Moon Light.—Delicate, amber-white flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties.

Prince Henry.—Primrose-yellow, spotted with crimson. A choice sort.

Spit Fire.—Remarkable in its intensity of sparkling brilliancy; exceedingly showy; one of the finest scarlets.

Vesuvius.—Salmon-rose, dark leaved.

Landreth's Tall Mixed.—A combination of the best tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet, etc.

Per pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.40.

NIGELLA DAMASCENA □
(Love-in-a-Mist)

Per Pkt.

One of the best of the old fashioned blue flowers. A free growing profuse blooming annual with very fine cut leaves. Thrives well under adverse conditions, including the poorest soil.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Pansies ○

Try Landreth's pansies this year and you will find them unsurpassed in variety of colors and of



Pansies—Photo greatly reduced.

unusual size. Plants 6 inches tall and 8 inches in diameter.

Seeds should be sown out of doors very early in the Spring or during August and the plants protected during Winter. They are in bloom sixty days after planting and continue to bloom until after frost. Though perennials, pansies had best be treated as annuals.

Fairy Queen.—Light blue, white border.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Faust (King of the Blacks)..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Giant Striped.—Showy stripes on large flowers..
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 85c.; 10

Golden Queen.—Pure yellow..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 85c.; 10

Lord Beaconsfield Purple.—Very showy.....
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 70c.; 10

PANSIES—Continued

Per Pkt.

Masterpiece.—Mixed. Frilled. Not excelled in good quality..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., \$1.00; 10

Meteor.—Very showy, mahogany brown with dark center..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 60c.; 10

Prince Henry.—Darkest blue..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 60c.; 10

Victoria Red.—Magnificent. Flowers of deep claret-red color, large and very beautiful.....
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Snowflake.—Pure white..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 75c.; 10

Giant Trimardeau.—Mixed. A distinct class of strong-growing plants bearing enormous flowers, often measuring 2 inches in diameter.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Fine Bedding Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Landreth's All Giants Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

PETUNIAS □

Petunias are annuals of extraordinary merit and easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. Free bloomers, very effective. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse they flower in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better the effect produced. Also fine for window boxes. In the open garden the plants spread 3 feet by 20 inches high and bloom for 90 days.

Balcony Flowering Mixed Single. $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., \$1.00; 15

Carmen Silva Single.—Violet White Thr.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Countess of Ellesmere.—Great bloomer, rose and white..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Double Fine Mixed.....
25

Fringed Double Mixed.....
50



Petunias—Giants of California.

PORTULACA—A VERITABLE CARPET OF COLOR

PETUNIAS—Continued

Per Pkt.

Giants of California Finest. —Mixed, Fringed and Ruffled.....	50
Howards Star. —Velvety purple with white star.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 90c.; 15
Choice Single. —Mixed colors. 2 feet.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10
Rosy Morn Single. —Clear pink with white throat.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 90c.; 10
Rose of Heaven Single. —Dwarf Rose Pink.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 90c.; 15

PHLOX ☐

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.—This is the Large Flowering Class, and in all its varieties of colors and shades cannot be excelled by any annual for brilliant and constant display. Blooms from July until frost. Should have rich, light soil. The seed may be sown in hot-bed in March and the plants planted out in June, or when the ground becomes warm may be sown just where they



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

are to stand. When planted in beds or masses, the plants standing four inches apart in each direction, they make a solid field of color. In the open garden the plants spread 20 and rise 12 inches high. See illustration.

Coccinea. —Bright scarlet, fine form, large. 1 foot. Very brilliant.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10
Star of Quedlinburg Mixed. —Bears five-pointed, star-shaped flowers; easy culture. A very handsome variety.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10
Blue	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10
Pink	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10
White	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10
Yellow	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10
Mixed Colors	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 10

PINKS ☐ ☐

Per Pkt.

See *Dianthus*, page 84.



Shirley Poppy.

POPPY ☐ ☐

Every garden should have a good supply of Poppies. They fit in almost anywhere and the perennial varieties remain for years. Iceland and Orientale are perennials, the others annuals. Sow seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers. 1 to 2 feet.

American Flag. <input type="checkbox"/> —Flowers very large and double. Snow-white, scarlet border.....	Oz., 40c.; 10
California Poppy. <input type="checkbox"/> —See <i>Eschscholtzia</i> , page 85.	
Flanders Poppy. <input type="checkbox"/> —Vivid scarlet.....	Oz., 70c.; 10
Carnation-flowered Double Mixed. <input type="checkbox"/> —	Oz., 40c.; 10

Peony-flowered Double Mixed. <input type="checkbox"/>	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 10
Shirley. <input type="checkbox"/> —Mixed. Like tissue paper. A strikingly beautiful plant. All colors and shades. Most delicate. Single.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10
Shirley Double Queen Mixed. <input type="checkbox"/> —Ranunculus flowered and very striking.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10
Single Mixed. <input type="checkbox"/>	

Orientale Mixed. <input type="checkbox"/> —Red, orange, salmon, pink, white.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10
Iceland. <input type="checkbox"/> —Mixed colors. If sown in February will flower the same year and yield brilliant flowers all the season. Single.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

PORTULACA ☐

One of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers making a carpet of color. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation, and self-sows from year to year. Does not grow over 3 to 4 inches high, but each plant

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA—DELIGHTFULLY DIFFERENT

PORTULACA—Continued

Per Pkt.

spreads 10 inches wide. Any one can grow it in any garden. In the open they make a gorgeous bed, as they love the hot sun and a sandy soil; bloom for 60 days. The double flowers resemble small roses.

Single Flowered

Scarlet—Very choice..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 10

White..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 10

Yellow..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 10

Finest Single Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Double Flowered

Finest Double Mixed Colors.—Resembles beautiful double Roses, though only one inch in diameter. Several colors, very showy, sow in beds..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 45c.; 15

SALPIGLOSSIS—Painted Tongue ☐ (Variabilis superbissima)

This is a very easily grown annual 24 to 30 inches tall, which blooms from mid-summer until frost. Blossoms are funnel shaped, gloxinia-like in their velvety appearance and veined with gold. One of the very finest annuals. Our mixture covers a very large range of colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10



Scabiosa

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride) ☐

Pincushion Flower, known the world over as Mourning Bride. Easy culture; blooms all the season. Fine for bouquets. 2 to 4 feet high. Sow early to secure good results.

SCABIOSA—Continued

Per Pkt.

Blue..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Crimson..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Pink..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

White..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Black Prince..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA ☐

Perennial Scabiosa is a most delightful novelty. Originally a native of Siberia, it has made a place for itself in the modern garden. With fine long stems, it keeps a long time in water.

Caucasica Lilac..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 75c.; 15

Caucasica Perfecta.—Deep lilac..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 75c.; 15

Caucasica Alba.—White..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 75c.; 15



Salvia. Bonfire

SALVIA or SCARLET SAGE ☐

A Specialty of Landreth. Very Superior. Large Flowered.

A half-ounce should raise 1000 plants. Sow seed in hot-bed or box in house and plant out when ground is warm, or sow outdoors when the Apple is in bloom. In bloom 60 days. 2 feet spread.

The Sage offered by Landreth sometimes produces one hundred-fifty to two hundred spikes to the plant which are sometimes fourteen inches long.

Splendens..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 80c.; 10

Bonfire or Clara Bedman.—A fine variety, 3 feet high; forms a dense compact bush. Brilliant scarlet. We especially recommend this sort, of which we grow on Bloomsdale about 25,000 every year, each plant producing many spikes, 10 to 14 inches long..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 80c.; 10

SWEET PEAS □

Landreth's Sweet Peas

Sow in permanent location, in single row, two seeds to the inch, half-ounce of seeds for two yards of row; cover one inch deep.

Sweet Peas can be grown as easily as the common garden Peas, simply requiring room and *early starting*—planted even before the frost is out of the ground. An early start is all important, and disappointment is certain to follow a late start. *Best results* are obtained by sowing the preceding Autumn, as with deep roots in a deep, rich soil the season of blooming is lengthened. They do best when trained on trellises made of string. They should be thinned to about one inch apart in rows, and if parallel, the rows should be three and one-half (3½) feet apart.

Sweet Peas have a blooming period of about four weeks, consequently to provide for a longer season of flowering, it is advisable, where garden space

permits, to make four or five sowings about one week apart, making the first sowing before the frost is out of the ground.

Sweet Peas always develop the largest and best flowers and continue longest in bloom under conditions of a rainy season or under irrigation. On the other hand, hot, dry weather diminishes the size of flowers, causes them to fade, and induces the vines to cease blooming, and soon dry up if not revived by rain, but after a good rain they will make a display as attractive as at first.

Sweet Peas of any variety will generally bloom in 60 or 70 days after they germinate. One ounce should sow twelve feet of row. Thrive best in cool climate, where nights are not hot.

Spencers or Orchid Types

All packets 10 cents

Here follow twenty-eight varieties of Spencers—which we consider are the best in this class. Please hold to this list in ordering.

- Apple Blossom**—Standard Crimson pink, wings white. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00
- Austin Frederick—Improved**—Frilled lavender. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00
- Barbara**—Large orange salmon. Oz., 50c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.25
- Cardinal**—Brilliant poppy scarlet or bright red. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00
- Constance Hinton**—Large pure white. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00
- Crimson King**—Pure rich crimson. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00
- Campfire**—Bright scarlet cerise. Oz., 50c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.25
- Commander Godsall**—Rich dark blue. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00
- Doreen**—Bright rose carmine. Oz., 50c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.25
- Elfrida Pearson**—Best blush pink. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00
- Fiery Cross**—Intense orange-scarlet, or military red. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00
- Florence Nightingale**—Lavender, tinted mauve. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00
- Hero**—A beautiful cerise. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00
- Illuminator**—Large rich orange salmon. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00
- Helen Lewis**—Standard orange, wings rose salmon. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00
- Hercules**—Rose pink, immense flowers. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00
- King Edward VII**—Red crimson. The best scarlet. Oz., 30c.; ¼ Lb., \$1.00



Sweet Peas.

SWEET PEAS—Continued

- King White**—The best white, gigantic flowers.
Oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.00
- Mary Pickford**—Light cream pink.
Oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.25
- Miss California**—Deep cream pink.
Oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.25
- Mrs. Cuthbertson**—Excellent pink and white.
Oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.00
- Mrs. Tom Jones**—Large clear blue.
Oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.00
- Rosabella**—Bright rose, wavy large flowers.
Oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.00
- Sybil Henshaw**—Large solid crimson.
Oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.00
- Senator**—Claret and chocolate striped, heliotrope ground.
Oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.00
- The President**—Brilliant rich orange scarlet.
Oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.00
- Wembley**—Pale lavender or azure-blue.
Oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.00
- Youth**—White edge, soft rose pink.
Oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.00
- Choice Mixture**—
Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 70c.; Lb., \$2.15

- Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon**—Light primrose.
- Janet Scott**—Deep pink.
- King Edward VII**—Best bright scarlet, very showy.
- Lord Nelson**—Rich deep navy blue.
- Mrs. Walter Wright**—Rosy mauve.
- Miss Wilmot**—Orange and pink, wings rose.
- Prima Donna**—Pure self pink.
- Queen Alexandra**—Bright scarlet red.

GRANDIFLORA TYPES

Choice Mixed Colors—Sow Early

If a mixture of colors is desired we offer three selections:

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Landreths' Fine Mixed....	.15	.35	\$1.20
Landreths' Very Choice Mixed .....	.15	.40	1.40
Landreths' Special Mixed	.20	.50	1.60

Per packet, 10c.

Early or Winter Flowering Spencers

For green house culture. Flowers fully one month earlier than ordinary Spencers, and continues in bloom for a much longer period.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.
Extra Choice Mixture	15c.	50c.	\$1.50

GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

Formerly we listed a hundred or more varieties classifying them in colors or markings, but this year we name alphabetically fourteen sorts, as, we believe, these embrace the best varieties and most satisfactory colors. May we ask you to confine your orders to the varieties below, for we feel assured that you will be satisfied with our selections.

Lb., 1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 10c.

Named Varieties

- America**—Crimson scarlet, striped with white.
- Black Knight**—Almost black, its name fits it.
- Countess of Radnor**—Light Mauve Standard. Lavender wings.
- Dorothy Eckford**—Best large white, showy.
- Extra Early Blanche Ferry**—Carmine rose, wings white with pink.
- Flora Norton**—Bright blue, most brilliant.

Per Pkt.

SNAPDRAGON ○

See **Antirrhinum**, page 79.



Ten Weeks Stock

STOCKS, TEN WEEKS □ (Sometimes called Gilliflower)

These are half-hardy annuals, beautiful, fragrant old fashioned double-flowers. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring, transplant to rich ground.

SWEET WILLIAM—AN OLD-TIME FAVORITE

STOCKS—Continued

Per Pkt.

Princess Alice is the finest and most floriferous white sort. For garden, pot or cut-flower use, it cannot be equaled. 16 inches.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
White	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
Bright Pink	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
Canary Yellow	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
Crimson	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
Lavender	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
Rose	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
Large Flowering .—Mixed colors.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

STRAW FLOWER ☐

See **Helichrysum**, page 86.

SUNFLOWER (**Helianthus**) ☐

The **Sunflower** is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The size and brilliancy of its flowers make it worthy of a place in every garden. Plant to hide unsightly objects.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered.—5 feet.
Oz., 40c.; 10

Globosus Double.—Globe flowered, yellow, dahlia-shaped, 3 feet..... Oz., 25c.; 10

Dwarf Double.—3 feet. Densely double flowers for massing..... Oz., 40c.; 10

Russian Mammoth.—For field culture.
Lb., 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.

SWEET SULTAN ☐

See **Centaurea**. Page 82.

SWEET WILLIAM (**Dianthus Barbatus**) ☐

These sweet scented perennials were favorites in our great-grandfathers' gardens. They bloom early in the Spring and continue in flower a long time. Plants are hardy and they will bloom in August the first and second years, and their number may be increased enormously by dividing the roots. Vari-colored flower-clusters.

Double Mixed. 1 foot..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

Single Mixed. 1 foot..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10

VINCA (**Periwinkle**) ☐

Valuable for pot culture or for borders, tender annual. 1 foot. Seed germinates slowly. May be flowered indoors during Winter.

Alba pura.—Pure white..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Rosea.—Rose petals, crimson eye..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10



Sweet William

Per Pkt.

VERBENA ☐

(See illustration, page 96.)

The **Verbena** is a well-known annual of creeping habit, very fragrant. Partially upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. Excellent for bedding. In bloom 90 days.

Sow the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in a box of light rich soil. Start in February or March under gentle heat of hot-bed or even in sunny window, and after hardening off transplant the seedlings in May or June in open ground in good, rich soil.

Firefly or Scarlet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.

Mammoth Pink..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Mammoth White..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Mammoth Blue..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Mammoth Choice Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Rosea Stellata.—White eye..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

WALLFLOWER ☐

Thriving in poor soil, the wallflower is a half-hardy perennial, producing beautiful fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter. Blooms second year. 18 inches.

Large Flowering Double Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 15

Large Flowering Single Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 10



Verbena

ZINNIA □

Per Pkt.

The Zinnia is a long-stemmed annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October. Seeds can be planted in the open, or young plants transplanted if desired. Dwarf varieties should stand about one foot apart, and tall varieties double this distance. Will grow anywhere and stand any amount of rough treatment, and is immune from disease. Very ornamental and satisfactory as a cut flower. Plant in July to get the largest and best flowers.

GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED—3 to 4 ft.

A new race of this attractive flower. Blooms measure about 4 inches in depth, and under very favorable conditions, will reach 7 inches in diameter. They closely resemble Dahlias in appearance.

Purple.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 65c.; 10
Rose.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 65c.; 10
Scarlet.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 65c.; 10
White.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 65c.; 10
Yellow.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 65c.; 10
Finest Mixed.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10

CALIFORNIA GIANTS—3 to 4 ft.

The symmetrical flowers of this type are large and very pleasing. The petals are more loosely placed, giving the effect of a neater, flatter center, thus serving to accentuate the great size of the flower.

Orange.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
Purple.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
Yellow.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
Rose.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

	Per Pkt.
Scarlet.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
White.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
Finest Mixed.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

PICOTEE FLOWERED MIXED

A distinct class of fine double flowers, in which each petal is tipped with a contrasting color. Exceptional for cutting..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

CRESTED AND CURLED MIXED

This type is quite a change from the usual Zinnia, in that the petals are beautifully twisted and curled, giving an appearance of a crest. Excellent for bedding and cutting..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING TALL MIXED

$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 10

DOUBLE LILLIPUT OR POMPON

ZINNIA—12 to 15 inches

This charming strain is daily becoming more popular. Dwarf and very bushy, it is the ideal bedding variety. Extremely double and almost ball-shaped flowers, in color tones not usually found in other types. The daintiness of its large number of tiny flower-heads ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inch) makes it particularly desirable for cutting.

Canary Yellow.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 65c.; 10
Golden Orange.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 65c.; 10
Salmon Rose.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 65c.; 10
Purple.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 65c.; 10
Scarlet Gem.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 65c.; 10
White.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 65c.; 10
Mixed Varieties.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 10



Dahlia Flowered Zinnia



LANDRETHS' EXTRAORDINARY
WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER



ALL HEAD CABBAGE



CERTIFIED BONNY BEST



LANDRETHS'
STRINGLESS GREEN POD



WATERMELON IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET



LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE
"AN OLD BEAN IN A NEW POD"

America's Oldest Seed House
Vegetable, Grass, and Flower Seed
D. Landreth Seed Co., Bristol, Pa.